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### R. A. F. REVENGE TRIBESMEN.

#### BRITISH ACTION ON IRAK ATROCITIES.

#### FLYING OFFICER KILLED IN BOMBING ATTACK.

#### H.M.S. EMERALD SENT.

Basra, Feb. 21.

The arrival of a messenger with a request for permission to trade, with a threat that otherwise the Bedouin hordes would take what they required with the edge of the sword, has shifted the scene of Faisal ed Dowish's exploits to Kowlett at the north-west corner of the Persian Gulf.

Kowlett is now threatened by the outlaw Shiekh who has under him about 600 Wahabis mounted on camels.

The messenger was sent back by the Sultan of Kowlett, defying the raiders to do their worst, and as the Sultan is subsidised by Great Britain, H.M.S. Emerald, the British warship which bombarded Nanking in March, 1927, was despatched to Kowlett.

On arrival the Commander found the population under arms.

#### Akhmas Severely Punished.

Meanwhile about 2,000 Akhwan warriors crossed the Irak border yesterday and attacked the encampment of Jowarin, some sixty miles south-west of Basra.

The Akhwans lost about 60 killed and 200 wounded in the attack, but the Jowarin casualties were much heavier, and in addition they lost all their cattle flocks.

R.A.F. machines were sent from the base at Ur to give chase to the Akhwan raiders, and they caught them up and bombed them heavily, the raiders being severely punished.

#### British Airman Killed.

Flying Officer Rolf Jackson crashed in the desert and was killed in the course of the operations.

The British forces have been watching closely to prevent the terrible atrocities of Faisal ed Dowish in Irak.

Recently he carried out a third ferocious raid in six weeks on an Irak tribe of nomads, slaughtering all the males, including infants, driving off the cattle and leaving the miserable remnant of women to die of hunger.

News previously has trickled across the desert too late for effective Air Force action. All the Nomads are panic-stricken, including the great Anizah tribe, who have scattered in the desert on the route toward Syria.

The raids reveal the weakness of Ibn Saud's regime, which, apparently, is impotent to control its former supporters and unless immediate punitive measures were devised, serious political consequences in Irak were feared.

#### CHIANG'S NORTHERN OFFENSIVE.

#### CHINESE STEAMERS BEING COMMANDEERED.

Shanghai, Feb. 21.

Movements of troops on the lower river are reported and these would seem to indicate that the Nationalists are making preparations for the Northern Expedition.

Substance is given to this by a further report that several Chinese-owned steamers have already been commandeered for the transport of troops.

#### Yellow River Crossing.

A message from the Military Council at Nanking states that a big movement of Kuomintang forces across the Yellow River has continued for the past few days. In all, over 70,000 troops are advancing along the south bank on their way to attack Taining and Chochow.

There are still 50,000 troops of General Feng Yu-shiang at Kai-feng awaiting transfer to the Northern front.

### BRITAIN'S WONDER ENGINE.

#### ATTEMPT ON WORLD'S MOTOR BOAT RECORD.

#### TASK FOR WOMAN.

London, Feb. 21.

It is stated that the remarkable Napier engine used in Flight Lieutenant Webster's seaplane, which won the Schneider Trophy air race in September, and in which Captain Campbell's car has just raced at Daytona when making the world's speed record on land, is to be given a third task—of gaining the world's speed record on the water.

The engine will be adapted to a motor boat, which will be driven by an Englishwoman, Miss Carstairs.

The present motor-boat record is 80.66 miles per hour. The Napier engine has twelve cylinders arranged in three rows, in the form of a broad arrow, and although it only weighs 850 pounds, it gives 875-horse power. Its compression ratio is almost ten to one, and it is regarded as the most highly developed engine in existence.

### MOSCOW & BRITISH COMMUNISTS.

#### LABOUR PARTY & T.U.C. OUT OF FAVOUR.

#### "RED" PAPER PLANNED.

Moscow, Feb. 21.

The establishment of a Communist daily newspaper in Great Britain and the establishment of a fund to finance the journal were among the recommendations embodied in a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

The resolution was framed as dealing with the "British Question." According to newspaper reports, the resolution also urges upon the British Communist Party the need for stronger and firmer action as an independent party, and suggests the maximum possible number of Communists should stand as candidates at the next General Election.

The Executive Committee also desires the Labour and T.U.C. candidates.

### BRITISH CAPITAL IN RUBBER.

#### HUGE SUM IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

London, Feb. 21.

At question time in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister said that he had no information with regard to the amount of British capital invested in the rubber plantation industry, but according to figures compiled by the Economist, the rubber companies raised \$25,420,000 as new capital in the London market in the period 1922-1927.

The sum mentioned did not include issues or portions of issues for the purposes of repayment, conversion or replacement.

### WIRES AND WIRELESS.

#### IMPORTANT CONFERENCE NOT CONCLUDED.

London, Feb. 21.

The Imperial Cable and Wireless Conference has not yet finished, said Mr. Stanley Baldwin in answer to a question in the House of Commons to-day.

It was impossible at the present moment to make any statement as to whether the Conference's recommendations would be submitted to Parliament before they were adopted.

The issues involved were such that, obviously in the public interests, the discussions should be in private.

### KONGMOON TAKES ACTION.

#### DRASTIC MEASURES AGAINST "REDS."

#### UNIONS SHUT DOWN AND PROPERTY SEIZED.

#### FLIGHT TO HONGKONG.

Following the arrest in Macao, a few days ago, of the notorious Kongmoon Communist leader, Liu Tong, whose extradition to Canton took place immediately and who confessed to the Canton authorities that he and his associates intended to bring off a "Red" coup in Kongmoon at a near date, the Kongmoon police are adopting the most vigilant measures in checking the activities of the Communist elements in the Labour Guilds.

After his arrest, Liu Tong outlined his plan for the proposed Kongmoon uprising in which he pointed out that over 8,000 armed "Reds" would participate when called upon. "The peasants crops in the surrounding districts have promised me the assistance of 4,500 bayonets and the armed comrades hidden in and around Kongmoon will be 4,000 strong."

#### Dissolving Labour Guilds.

In an edict to the leaders of the labour class, Mr. Shee To-fee, the head of the Kongmoon Municipal Department, asserts that, in accordance with the order of the Canton Government, the Municipal Department has decided to dissolve all the Labour Guilds, excepting the Mechanics' General Guild, because information had reached the Canton authorities that Communists who failed in their efforts at Canton in December had resolved to choose Kongmoon as the centre of a new "Red" rising, hoping that "Red" rule might also be extended to the "Sze-yap," or the big four districts, in the vicinity of Kongmoon.

Reports state that not only have all Labour Guilds been proscribed, but even all the Kuomintang branch associations associated with the Guilds have been closed down. Unrest is consequently prevailing among the labourers and especially among the officials of the Guilds, who are afraid that the Government may suspect them of being Communists.

It is said that hundreds of the labourers and officials of the Guilds have arrived from Kongmoon in Hongkong within the past few days, being lodged at the premises of various Labour Unions, some of which had branches in Kongmoon until they were dissolved.

#### Property Confiscated.

All the furniture and belongings of the labourers belonging to the proscribed Guilds in Kongmoon have been seized by the police, who have had the seized furniture put up to auction.

Even the premises of the dissolved Guilds are said to have been confiscated, according to stories told by recently-arrived labourers, who further say that the building of the Butchers' Guild in Kongmoon has been seized and sold by the authorities for \$15,000.

A large number of the Tung Tak labourers, or cargo coolies, from Kongmoon are said to have arrived in Hongkong.

#### Communism in the Army.

General Chan Chai-tong, who, according to recent reports from Canton, had an opportunity of becoming the head of the 4th Army, is said to have received information to the effect that a number of Communists have enlisted in his new Army, with a view to furthering subversive propaganda.

In consequence, a careful inspection of the newly-recruited men has taken place and more than two hundred have been dismissed. General Chan Chai-tong's Army fought the biggest battle with the fleeing "Ironclads" in the East River districts recently, resulting in many being killed; hence the recruiting of new units in Canton to make up the losses.

#### FRENCH ORIENTALISTS' DEATH.

Paris, Feb. 21.

The death is announced of M. Emile Senart, the prominent Orientalist and author of several books on India.

### NANKING REFUSES DISCUSSION.

#### MR. EDWARDS' PROPOSALS REJECTED.

#### RETURNS TO TIENTSIN.

Shanghai, Feb. 21.

Mr. A.H.F. Edwards, the acting Inspector General of Customs, is returning to Tientsin on Thursday afternoon by the S.S. Coblenz.

The Shanghai Evening News states that the developments of the Kaifeng Conference between Feng Yu-shiang and Chiang Kai-shek show that they have confidence in the successful issue of the new offensive planned against the North.

The Nationalist Government has decided, it is stated, to refuse to continue negotiations with Mr. Edwards on the proposals he advanced for a joint Tariff Conference.

#### Nanking's Foreign Policy.

Shanghai, Feb. 22.

The inauguration ceremony of Mr. Wong Fu, as Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, was formally celebrated at Government House at Nanking yesterday. The ceremony was attended by General Tang Yen-kai, Mr. Tsai Yuan-pu and other members of the staff of the Government.

Mr. Tsai, in his speech, stated that he expects the new diplomatic policy announced at the recent 4th Plenary Meeting of the Kuomintang Conference would be successfully carried out and that the old pro-Soviet policy would be absolutely repudiated.

In conclusion, he said he hoped the new Minister would try his best to deal with the ever-changing international situation.

### COTTON INDUSTRY CRISIS.

#### MUCH MORE HOPEFUL SPIRIT PREVAILS.

#### COMPROMISE LIKELY.

London, Feb. 21.

The deadlock in the Lancashire cotton industry has been smoothed out as the result of the second joint meeting of the masters and the operatives, held at Manchester to-day. The meeting adjourned until February 27.

In the meantime, the operatives will consider the proposal of the employers to create a committee to consider how to reduce production costs.

There was a much more hopeful spirit when the discussions opened to-day, and the impression prevailed that a compromise would be reached.

Originally the employers declined to move from their request for a reduction of wages and an increase of working hours, while the representatives of the operatives declared that in no circumstances could such demands be considered.

The meeting held last month was completely deadlocked, but subsequently the employers invited the operatives to a new joint conference, when fresh proposals were submitted.

### SHANGHAI "REDS" HARRIED.

#### FREQUENT RAIDS BY AUTHORITIES.

Shanghai, Feb. 21.

The many raids being made by the authorities in the International Settlement, French Concession and also in Chinese territory on the haunts of suspected Communists are having an effect. Communist leaders are finding it increasingly difficult to carry on their activities owing to the persistent raiding and many of them are understood to be making preparations to leave Shanghai for Moscow.

### RUSSIAN OFFICER MURDERED.

#### SEQUEL TO CLAIM FOR PAY.

#### MUCH INDIGNATION FELT IN SHANGHAI.

#### WHITES ILL-TREATED.

The Russian community in Shanghai is wrought up over the murder of Major Boris Slavetsky, a former Russian "White" officer, who two years ago enlisted in the Chihli-Shantung Army.

Major Slavetsky, who was only 26 years old, proved to be an efficient officer and was constantly promoted until he became a major in the Chihli-Shantung Army and was placed in charge of the armoured train Chihli. In the fighting around Kaifeng last year, Major Slavetsky managed to save his armoured train and to return it to the Chihli-Shantung forces and was proposed for promotion because of this.

#### Many Wiped Out.

In the fighting in Honan, according to a letter which Major Slavetsky sent to his family, half of the "White" Russian troops, who were fighting near Kaifeng, were wiped out.

During recent months the White Russians in the Chihli-Shantung forces found themselves in a very difficult situation because they were being paid in debased paper money which was practically of no value to them. In some instances, even the debased paper money was withheld and White Russians found themselves hardly able to obtain provisions for their maintenance. It was assumed amongst them that the funds set aside for them were being diverted either by Chinese or by Russian politicians who were acting as agents for Chinese in this connection.

Last January, Major Slavetsky resigned from his command for the purpose of being a free agent to take this matter up with the higher authorities in Peking on behalf of his men.

#### Petition to Tupan.

He prepared a petition in Chinese to be handed to Tupan Chu Yu-pu of Chihli, in which definite charges were made with regard to the general mistreatment of the White Russians in the Chihli Army.

Sometime between January 1 and 5 he went to Peking for the purpose of presenting this petition to Tupan Chu Yu-pu. He was unable to find Tupan Chu Yu-pu in Peking and returned to Tientsin where he was arrested at the railroad station, apparently on information provided by the agents of General Sung, who was his immediate chief in the Armoured Train Division of the Chihli Army.

#### Shot Dead.

From this time nothing further has been heard of him until, a few days ago, information came from Peking to his family that he had been shot at Taining. The whereabouts of his body are unknown and no information is available.

According to his relatives, Major Slavetsky had not received his salary for more than a year and the amount owing to him at the time of his death was about \$2,000. It is assumed that he may have been shot because those involved in the diversion of funds owing to the White Russians in the Chihli Army were afraid of the prospects of an investigation.

The local White Russian press is publishing special articles on this subject daily.

Major Slavetsky leaves a mother and grandmother in Russia, for whom he has been the main support. His sister and fiancée are in Shanghai.

### TRANS-OCEAN PHONE.

#### POSSIBILITY OF CHEAPER RATES.

London, Feb. 21.

The Postmaster General foreshadowed a reduction in the rates of the trans-Atlantic telephone service, in a speech made in London this afternoon. He said a cheap service was not yet possible to reduce the rate in the near future.

### ARTIFICIAL SILK PROFITS.

#### MESSRS. COURTAULD'S FINE RETURN.

#### CAPITAL INCREASED.

London, Feb. 21.

Messrs. Courtauld's, the great firm of artificial silk manufacturers, returned a profit in 1927 exceeding £4,500,000. The dividend for the year totals 25 per cent. free of income tax, while the ordinary shareholders have been given a hundred per cent. share bonus by the capitalisation of £12,000,000 from the capital reserve and general reserve, thereby bringing the capital of the company up to £32,000,000.

The shares closed on the Stock Exchange at £7.11/10th, but they rose in the street after the foregoing announcement.

#### Importations Mentioned.

London, Feb. 21.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, the President of the Board of Trade, stated that stockings of artificial silk, or of which the chief values were of artificial silk, were imported last January to the extent of £41,900. The British exports of these articles in the same month were valued at £55,099 and the import at £3,180.

### U.S. OBJECTIONS TO BLOCKADING.

#### PRESENT RULES INCENTIVE TO WAR.

#### FORCE-SAFEGUARD.

Washington, Feb. 21.

Declaring that the present chaotic state of maritime law constitutes an incentive to great naval armaments, Senator Borah laid on the table, at the Senate meeting to-day, a resolution urging the restatement and codification of the laws governing the conduct of belligerents and neutrals at sea in war-time.

The resolution declares that the leading maritime Powers owe it to the cause of peace to effect such a re-statement prior to the meeting of the Disarmament Conference to be held in 1931.

Under the present conditions, the resolution adds, the seas are subject to no definite rules except that of force, and commerce to no ultimate protection except that of battle fleets.

### BRITAIN AND BROKEN TIME.

#### F.A. WITHDRAWN FROM THE INTERNATIONAL BODY.

London, Feb. 21.

A meeting of the Football Association in London, to-day, received a report of the conference of the representatives of the English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish Football Associations, held at Sheffield on February 17th, and adopted their recommendation that the British Associations withdraw from membership of the International Football Federation.

The letter of resignation has been sent.

The trouble arose from the Federation's action allowing payment for "broken time" in connection with the Olympic Games.

### MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

#### THE CANADIAN PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

New York, Feb. 21.

A message from Battle Creek, Michigan, states that Sir Henry Thornton, the President of the Canadian National Railways, who visited Mexico to advise the Mexican Government on railway matters, has announced that he has recommended President Calles to appoint Mr. R. A. Henry as the President of the Mexican National Railway system.

Mr. R. A. Henry is an official of the Canadian National Railways.

### INDIAN ASSEMBLY AND NAVY.

#### SWARAJISTS QUASH NEW BILL.

#### REJECTED BY ONE VOTE AFTER LONG DEBATE.

New Delhi, Feb. 21.

Allegations that Britain was endeavouring to enlarge her Navy at the expense of India were made in the Assembly to-day, when Mr. G. Macworthy Young, the Secretary to the Army Department, moved that the Assembly refer to a Select Committee the Naval Discipline Bill conferring a permanent combatant status on the Royal Indian Marine.

The motion was rejected by 55 votes to 54, the opposition being led by Mr. Chetty, the well-known Swarajist leader. He declared that the Bill was intended to enlarge the British Navy at the expense of India.

#### Encouraging Indians To Join.

Introducing the Bill, Mr. Macworthy Young pointed out that, although at the outset only one-third of the vacancies were offered to Indians, as soon as the Government was assured that qualified Indians were willing to devote themselves to a naval career, the vacancies open to them would be increased.

The increase would inevitably follow in view of the encouraging recruitment of Indians.

The Government now proposed that the appointments in the Executive and Engineering branches should be filled competitively by open examination in India, and the Government would assist the Indian cadets considerably in a financial way.

The debate on the Bill lasted for over four hours, and the result of the division, a majority of one in favour of the opponents was received with cheers.

The Swarajists subsequently withdrew from the House.

### THE KING AS RADIO ENTHUSIAST.

#### ANXIOUS TO HEAR THE CONTINENT.

London, Feb. 21.

His Majesty the King, with H.M. the Queen and Princess Mary, visited the London section of the British Industries Fair to-day.

His Majesty took particular interest in the exhibit of wireless sets and revealed that at Buckingham Palace he shares all the distractions and difficulties of the wireless listener. He confided to an expert in attendance his repeated disappointment at failing to get Paris or the German stations, and the expert promptly showed the King a set which he declared would overcome these difficulties.

### LATE EARL OF OXFORD.

#### MEMORIAL SERVICE AT THE ABBEY.

London, Feb. 21.

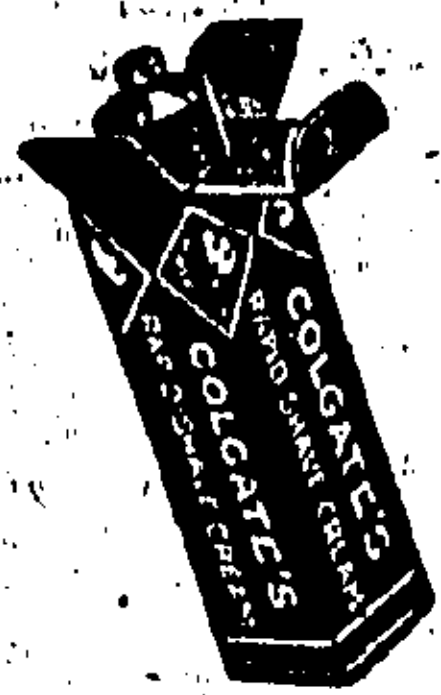
A memorial service was held to-day in Westminster Abbey for the late Earl of Oxford. The Duke of York represented the King, and the Prince of Wales was also represented.

All countries of the world, through their Ambassadors or Ministers, paid their homage to the late statesman. Particularly noticed was the presence of the German Ambassador. Most of the members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Baldwin and all the leaders of political life, irrespective of party, mourned the country's loss.

The service, which was of an impressiveness always associated with the Abbey, was a great national and indeed international tribute.



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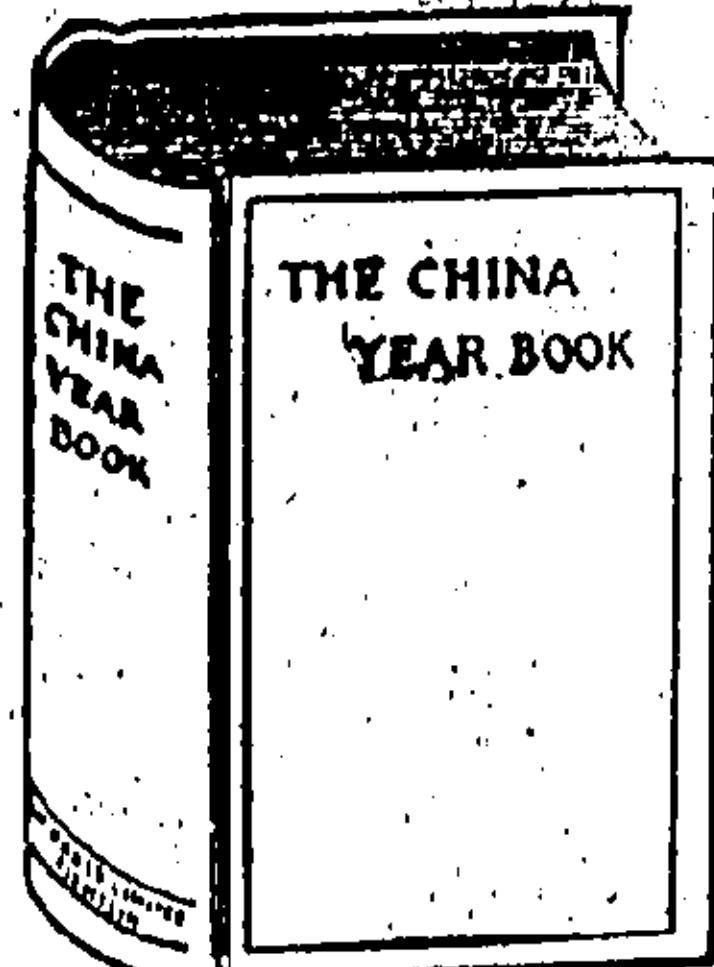
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## Y.M.C.A. MEETING.

ACTIVITIES REVIEWED BY  
THE CHAIRMAN.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at the headquarters, Salisbury Road, Kowloon, last evening, Sir Henry Pollock, K. C. presiding.

Reviewing the work of the year the Chairman said it would be seen from the report that the Association had carried on many activities. He drew attention to the development of the work and said he would like to impress upon members the necessity of bringing in a number of new members. The Association would soon be called upon to meet extra expense.

Provision would have to be made for leave passages and during the time one of the secretaries was away in England it would be necessary to obtain additional secretarial assistance. The Association would have to meet considerable expense in the year 1930 and 1931. He hoped members would do their best to introduce others in the work of the Association.

### Work With Troops.

With regard to the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. Sir Henry referred to the work which had been done since a number of additional troops arrived in the Colony and warmly thanked all those who had assisted in the work done by the Naval and Military side of the organization.

Dealing with the monthly magazine, the Red Triangle, he said it had been decided to discontinue it and members would be kept informed of the Association's activities by means of monthly bulletins.

He regretted that the Association would be without the services of the recording Secretary, Mr. J. R. Macpherson, for ten months. That Y.M.C.A. would not be in existence but for Mr. Macpherson. He hoped he would have an enjoyable holiday. Sir Henry also paid a warm tribute to the officers of the Association.

### Question on the Magazine.

A question was asked by a member with regard to the Red Triangle, the Directors being asked if they would consider the appointment of an editorial board to carry on the magazine. The member suggested that the mere fact that one member found the pressure of work too great was hardly a sufficient reason for the magazine of an Association of over two hundred members being discontinued. The monthly bulletins would not replace the magazine.

The Secretary replied that when an editorial board was suggested previously interest dwindled until the work fell on just one man.

Another member asked if the magazine could be continued until the Directors had given consideration to the matter. Sir Henry replying that the incoming committee would keep the question in mind.

Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard and Mr. C. C. Hickling were elected Directors and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Directors for their work during the past year.

## NEW AMBASSADOR.

GERMAN PRESS WORRIED  
OVER APPOINTMENT.

London, Feb. 21. The apprehensions expressed in the German press in regard to the appointment of Sir William Tyrrell as Ambassador to Paris on the ground that he is a Francophile and likely to pursue an anti-German policy, are controverted in an official German statement pointing out that Sir William Tyrrell is one of the creators of the Locarno policy and that his appointment may be assumed to be evidence of Britain's sincere desire to carry out this policy in a manner free from any one-sided and especially anti-German tendency. —Reuter.

## CATERPILLARS.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT  
COMBATS THEM.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday the questions on the probability of a caterpillar plague in the hills above Kowloon Tong were put by Mr. J. P. Braga.

The Chairman replied that although the question did not directly come within the function of the Board, it being of public interest he would take a statement regarding the matter.

There were present Mr. W. J. Carrie (Chairman), Dr. S. W. Tso, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Dr. J. C. Ho, Dr. G. W. Pope, Mr. J. P. Braga and Mr. J. Watson.

Mr. Braga's questions were:

- i. Has any report reached the Head of the Sanitary Department of the prevalence in very large numbers of caterpillars among the pine-trees on the hills above Kowloon Tong?
- ii. If the answer is in the negative, will the Government cause inquiries to be made to ascertain the fact or otherwise of the existence of such insect pest?
- iii. If in the affirmative, will the Head of the Sanitary Department kindly ascertain if there is any danger of the pest developing into a "caterpillar plague?"
- iv. If such danger is feared, will the Government take immediate and such necessary steps at it may be advised to prevent the spread of this insect pest and ravages resulting therefrom to the risk of the Kowloon hills being denuded of the young pine-trees?

The Chairman replied as follows:

The subject of these questions is not one which concerns the Sanitary Department; but, as the matter is of public interest, I have been authorized to reply as follows:

1. No report has previously been made by the Botanical and Forestry Department to the Head of the Sanitary Department as the collection and burying of caterpillars (the only known method of destroying them) are carried out and paid for by the Botanical and Forestry Department.

2. Pine tree caterpillars are at present prevalent in the pine plantations in many parts of the Colony. The collection of the pest is at present being carried on at Fanling in comparatively young plantations from which seed is collected annually and which are therefore of more value than the older and partially exhausted trees in other plantations.

3. There is no danger (in the ordinary sense of the term) of the pest developing into a "caterpillar plague." This particular caterpillar (Eutricha punctata) has never been known to damage any other than pine trees.

Vegetables, flowering plants and trees are therefore not likely to be damaged in any way.

The eggs of the pest are laid on pine trees only.

4. The collection and burying of the caterpillars in districts other than Fan Ling are being delayed for the following reason:

A brief spell of cold and rainy weather will destroy the majority of the caterpillars; this will have the effect of saving a considerable sum of money which would otherwise be expended in collection and burying.

Details of the cost of caterpillar collection during the year 1927 in Kowloon only are given. You will observe that nearly six tons were collected and destroyed.

Damage by caterpillars does not kill the pine trees and the hills will therefore not be denuded. A detailed statement was provided by the Chairman showing that no fewer than 9,637 catties of caterpillars were collected during 1927 from the Kowloon Peninsula and New Territories, excluding Fan Ling and Sheung Shui. The work cost the Government \$226.73, which figure did not include the salaries of any of the permanent members of the Government staff.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY.

REVIVAL MEETING OF THE  
ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of members of the Royal Artillery Association was held in the R. E. Theatre, Wellington Barracks, yesterday evening, under the chairmanship of Col. T. A. P. Robinson, C.R.A., supported by Capt. E. S. G. Howard, M.C., secretary, and Lance Bombdr. P. A. Wakely, assistant secretary.

The chairman explained the aims and objects of the association. He said that the work of the association had not been showing the same activity recently and the idea of the meeting was to revive enthusiasm and get the good work going again. Some of the committee members were leaving or had already left and new members were required.

The chairman was elected president, Capt. L. L. Carow secretary, Lance Bombdr. Wakely assistant secretary, and Capt. Carow treasurer, it being stated that he had agreed to the joint work.

The following committees were elected. General committee—Capt. Addis Martin, H.R.V.D.O., Capt. W. J. Stopford, M.C., Battery Sergeant Major P. Bennett, and Lance Bombdr. Wakely. Entertainment committee—Capt. L. L. Carow, Capt. Stopford, Battery Sergeant Major Langley, H.R.V.D.O., Lance Bombdr. Nunn, Bombdr. Elze, Gunner Bradley, Mr. Dyer and Mr. Hodge.

Capt. E. S. G. Howard, M.C., and Capt. Addis Martin were re-elected on the relief committee. The work of this committee consists of dealing with applications in connection with the benevolent fund. Master Gunner E. R. Fogden, D.C.M., was elected official correspondent for the "Gunner" Magazine.

It was pointed out that as Capt. Howard was going on leave his work would be undertaken by Capt. Stopford.

### Smoking Concert.

A discussion took place with regard to the future activities of the association and it was suggested by Capt. Addis Martin that a smoking concert should be arranged. This suggestion was agreed to and the arrangements were left to the entertainment committee. It was further decided that the concert should be held in the R.E. Theatre, Wellington Barracks.

After more discussion it was decided to leave further entertainments to the entertainment committee and it was announced that the future programme would be indicated at the smoking concert, which will be held as soon as possible.

At the conclusion of the meeting the chairman appealed for support from those present and the committee members.

## HINKLER'S FLIGHT.

INTENSE INTEREST FELT  
AT OUTCOME.

London, Feb. 21.

Growing interest is being displayed in the progress of Captain Hinkler as he approaches the objective of his great solo flight from Croydon to Australia.

His friends in London acquainted with his plane anticipate that he will attempt a long hop of 1,000 miles from the eastern extremity of Java to Timor tomorrow and, if this is successfully accomplished, there will remain only the final stage of 600 miles to Port Darwin. This section is perilous since the normal difficulties are liable to be increased by foul weather for the rainy season now prevails.

If Australia is reached by Thursday the whole journey will have been accomplished in 17 days. He has already established several records on this flight and the newspapers pay a high tribute to his skill in linking Java with London in less than 14 days. The Mail steamer takes 33 days for the journey. —British Wireless.

## Johnson Electric Floor Polisher

by the Day or Half-day  
from your nearest shop

The cost of hiring is low

With it you can  
polish all your  
floors, linoleum  
and parquet



Use Only Johnson's Wax  
It is not smeary or sticky

Ask for it by name

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HONG KONG—W. S. Leonard, Room 36, No. 9 Fookchow Road.  
TIENTSIN—American Machinery & Export Co., 100 Victoria Road.  
S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis., U.S.A.

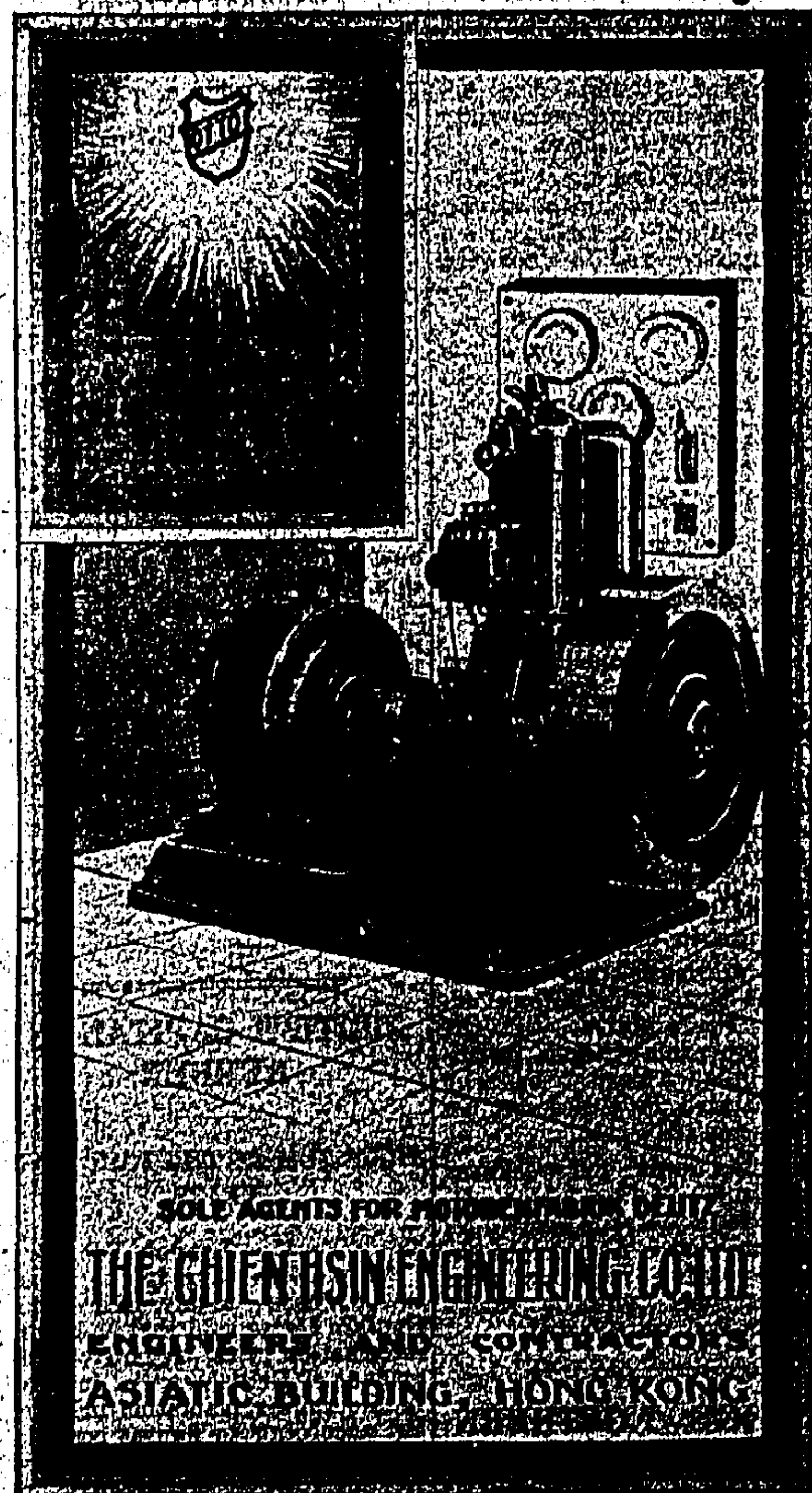
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and keeps you well  
that is the object  
of SCOTT'S  
Emulsion which  
builds, nourishes and  
strengthens. Your  
doctor knows it.  
Ask for



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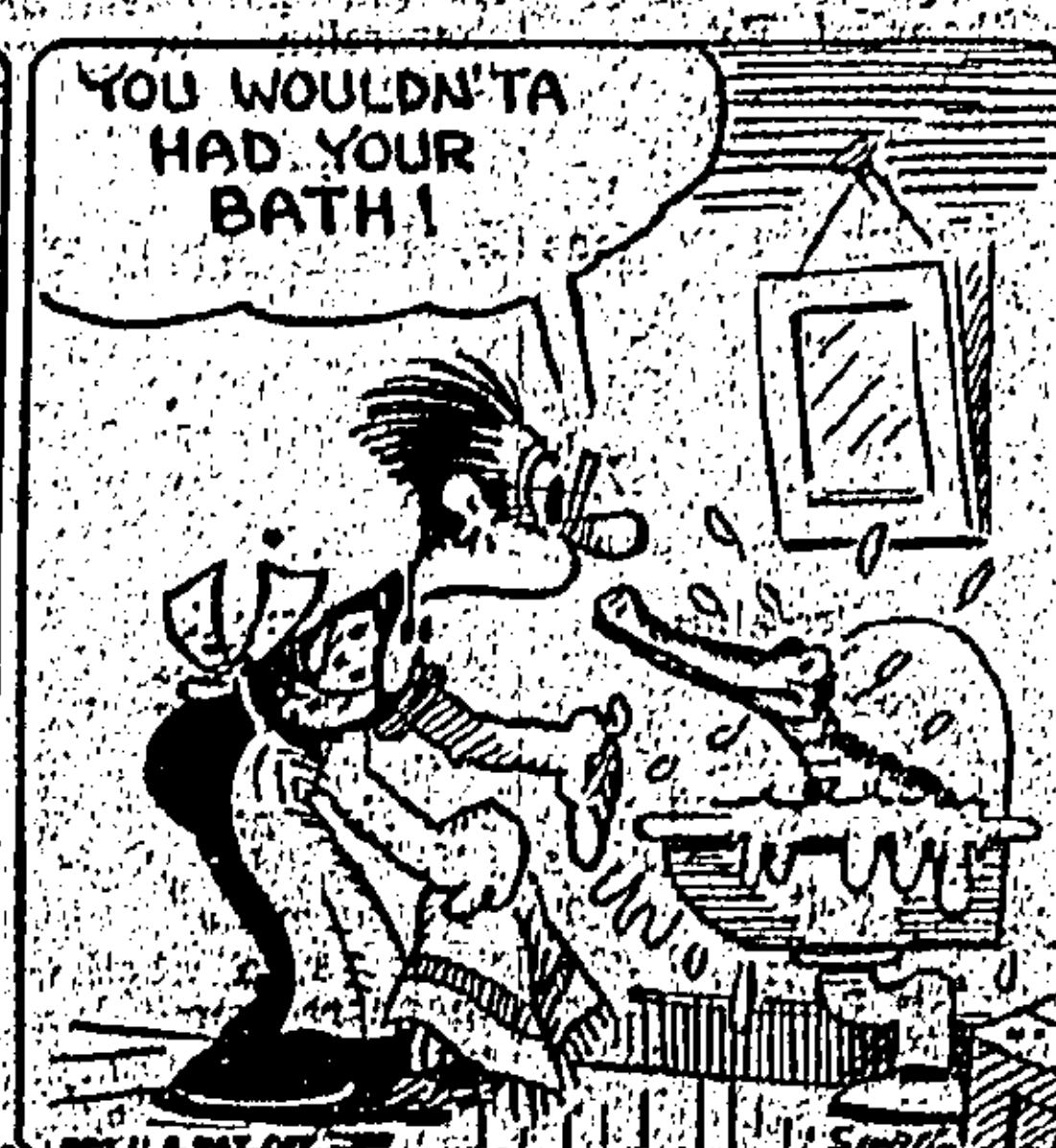
## SALESMAN SAM



## Inventive Sam



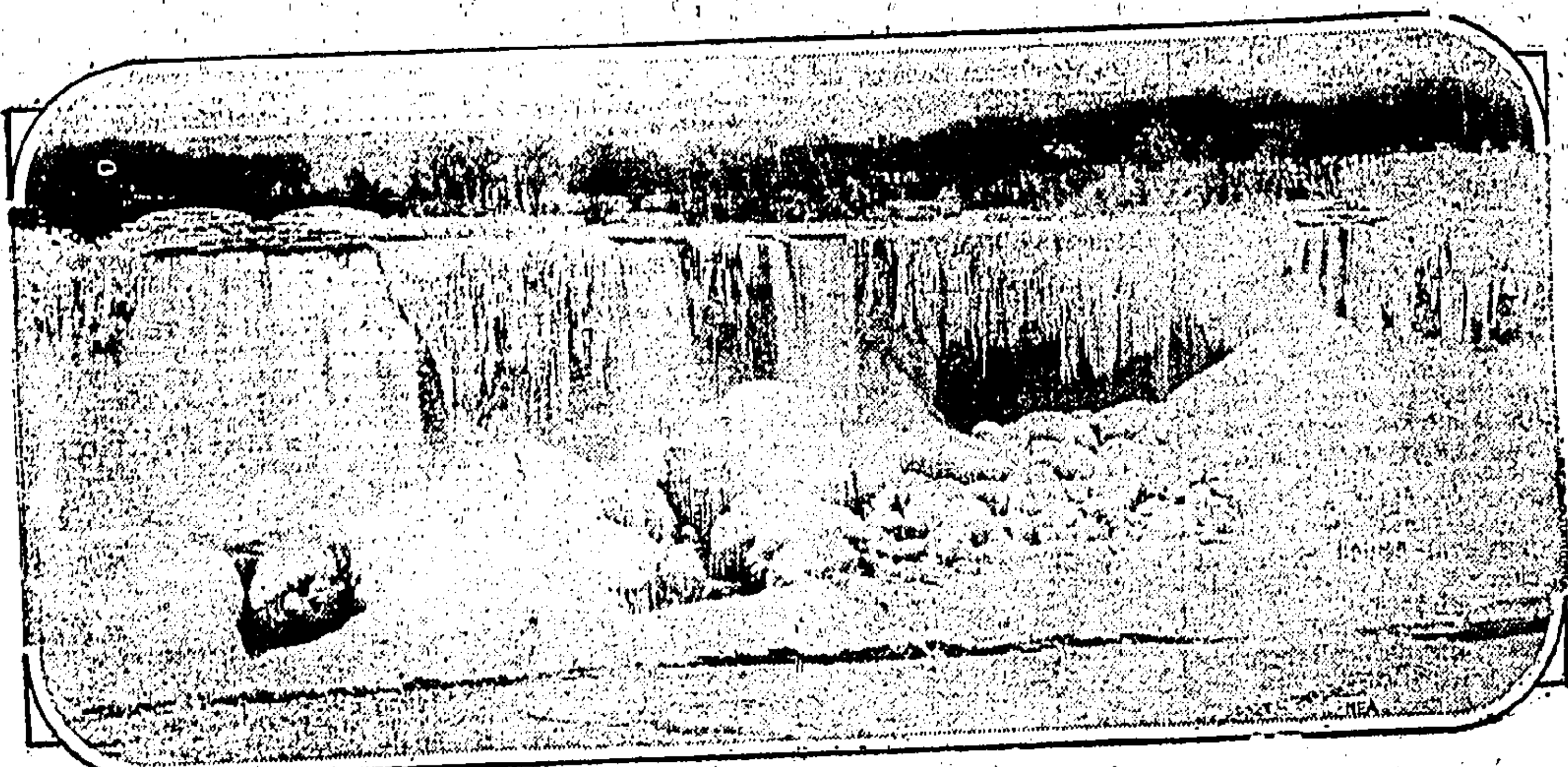
## By Small







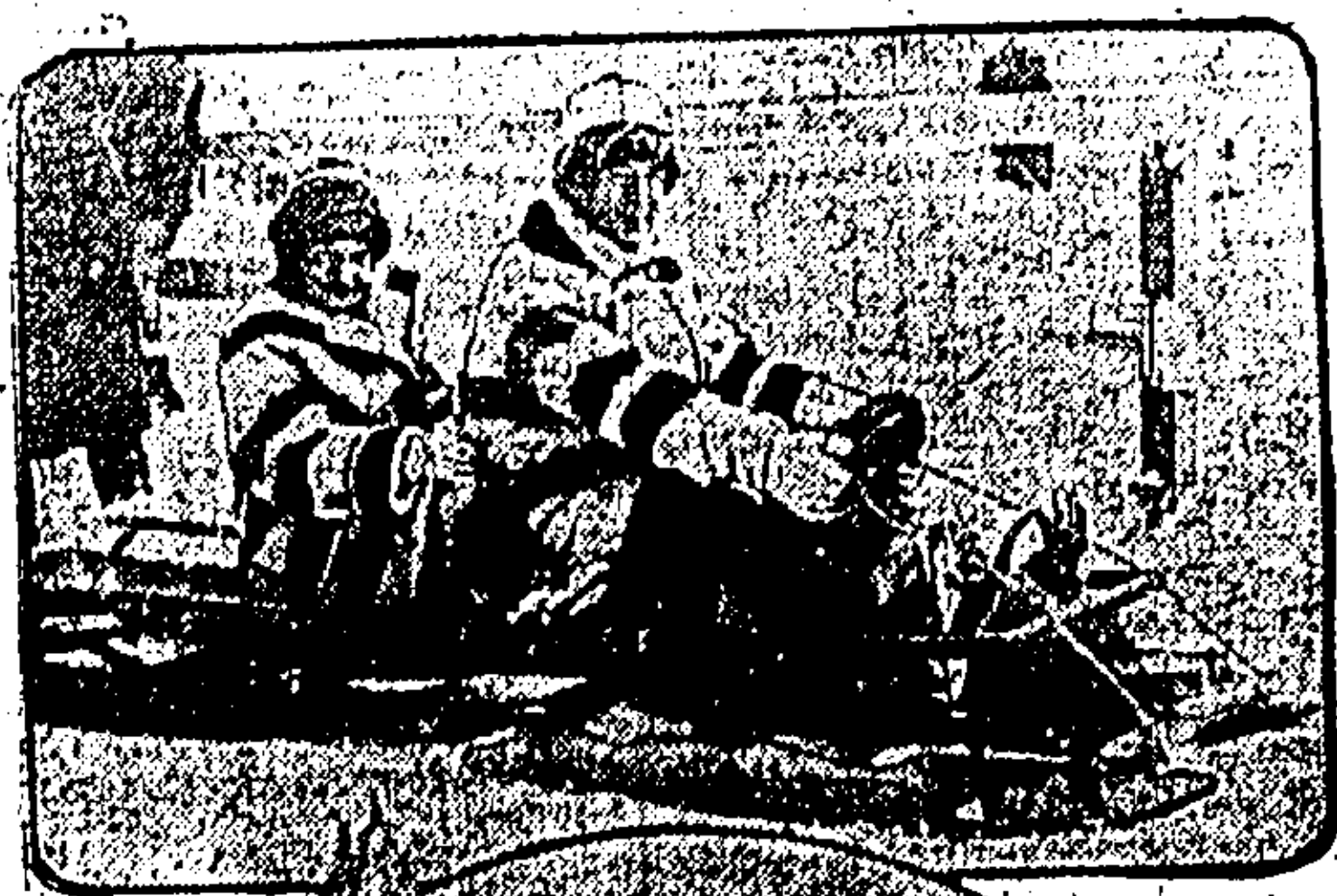
Workers, Scouts and parents of the latter met at dinner at the Talkoo mess, Shanghai, recently when the above photograph was taken. A Camp Fire entertainment, specially prepared by the District Scoutmaster, Mr. N. S. Jacobs, followed, and was much enjoyed.



Niagara Falls in winter wears a splendid, gleaming dress, tailored by Jack Frost. The picture above shows the falls in winter with ice mountains and a bridge of ice in the foreground.



Members of the Dramatic Club of the Shanghai Tutorial Institute, supported by players from the 4th Regiment of Marines, gave an enjoyable vaudeville programme at the Shanghai Navy Y. M. C. A. Above are seen the company which provided an amusing evening's entertainment.



A speed artist in the snow is Governor A. Harry Moore, of New Jersey, who's pictured above with Mrs. Moore about to slide off at express train speed down the famous toboggan chute at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec (below).

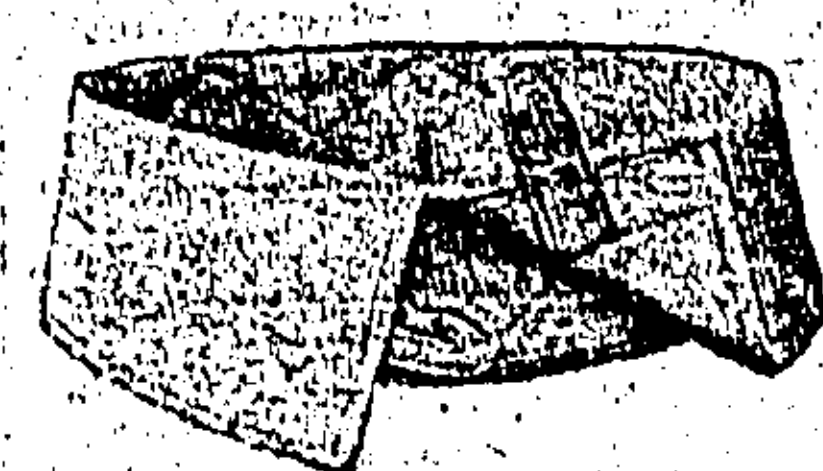


Group taken after the wedding in Shanghai recently of Mr. Reginald B. Paok and Miss Helen M. Stevens. The reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Perry, 18 Wayside Road.



John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (top), and George E. Vincent (center), head of the Rockefeller Foundation, are among the important witnesses in a new investigation of Teapot Dome oil leases. Senator Gerald Nye (below), of South Dakota, is chairman of the investigating committee.

The new *Summit*



Soft Collar

Made with twin tabs which hold the collar in perfect position, and the invisible stiffeners ensure a neat and smart appearance. Stocked in white "Summit" cloth and white Poplin both in Quarter Sizes—four to every inch.

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(Do film actresses make good husbands?)

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Photographs showing the terrible havoc now on sale at

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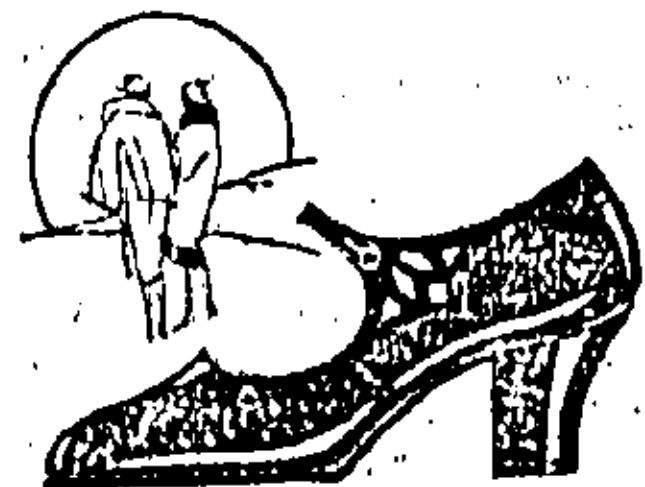






## ENJOYING THE SHOW.

Your enjoyment, or otherwise of a theatrical performance depends as much upon yourself as upon the quality of the play or the skill of the players. To correct liverishness, biliousness, bad taste in the mouth, or a sluggish digestion, and thereby to put yourself into right physical condition to enjoy all the good things of life, Pinkettes, the dainty little laxative, are perfection. Your chemist sells Pinkettes, or post free at 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.



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## HERATA AND MENI.

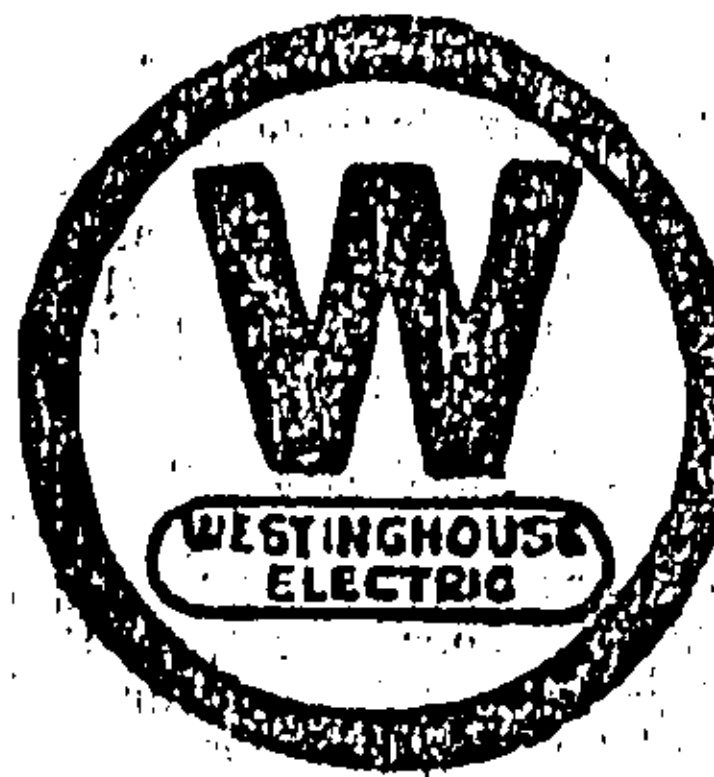
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## STRUCK BY POLICE.

## ALLEGATIONS IN SESSIONS CASE.

The Criminal Sessions were continued yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Justice Wood, when Ng King-leung was charged with the theft of money and clothing belonging to a Chinese doctor living at 334 Shanghai Street, Yaumatei, on January 16. The prisoner denied the charge. Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith prosecuted for the Crown.

Mr. Whyte Smith said the robbery was of a type that was becoming rather common in Hongkong. At ten o'clock on the evening in question the doctor was smoking opium on the second floor of the house, the rest of the family having gone to bed. The prisoner with two other men then entered the room and asked about a cubicle, the former also asking for opium, which was given to him.

The prisoner, with his companions, lay down on a bed and smoked opium until about eleven o'clock, when they suddenly produced small firearms and told the doctor to keep quiet. They bound and gagged him, after which they ransacked the room and left, taking money and clothing with them. Although he was bound, the doctor was able to get along and he reached his children's bed, arousing the children by kicking them.

Continuing Mr. Whyte Smith said that the prisoner was well known to the doctor by sight and had been in the house before in connection with arrangements about a cubicle.

On the following evening the doctor and a clansman were in Reclamation Street when they saw the prisoner. As soon as the prisoner saw them he ran away, but was caught and taken to the police station where a report had already been made.

**Allegation Against Police.**  
Evidence was called to support the Crown's story and a Chinese constable spoke of putting the prisoner in a cell.

The prisoner alleged that the witness struck him and asked him to admit the offence, saying it would assist them.

Witness denied this allegation. Mr. Whyte Smith then read the prisoner's statement at the magistracy which was as follows: "I have nothing to say. I did not commit robbery. When charged at the police station he said: 'It was not I who robbed him.'"

Speaking from the dock the prisoner denied the robbery. "I was standing in the street," he continued, "when the complainant said, 'This man looks like him.' Then he dragged me back to the police station."

It was stated that the prisoner had asked for a man as a witness but this witness was always away on board a junk and could not be brought to court.

In summing up his Lordship remarked that it was largely a matter of the doctor's word against the prisoner's.

The jury without retiring returned a verdict of "Guilty" and the prisoner was sentenced to five years with hard labour.

## HANKOW EXECUTIONS.

## DAILY OCCURRENCE SINCE DECEMBER.

Hankow, Feb. 9.  
Seven more persons were executed here yesterday, the victims consisting of one armed robber and six alleged communists. Since the middle of December last executions have been taking place almost every day on a major or minor scale and the numbers by now have reached considerable proportions.

The atmosphere of continued uncertainty which has prevailed amongst the foreign community since January last year has now practically disappeared and a general feeling of confidence is evident.

This improvement in the relations between Chinese and foreigners had its origin in the great anti-communist raid in December. —Reuter.

WOMAN'S WORLD  
FOR OUR LADY READERS.

## Coloured Shoes.

## FAVoured IN PARIS.

Mixed colours are being used for evening shoes by the Parisian makers. Strapped with black patent-leather finishings, these shoes show rose, blue, gold, and green designs, very skilfully treated.

Some of the shoes are of a colour similar to that used to flood the balcony of the Paris Opera, during the intervals of the performance, when the facade of the great building glows with a bluish pink light. This tint, known as "Rose Opera" in the fashion world, is highly attractive in shoes.

Another way of treating kid is to gild it, and straps of gilt kid are combined with satin, black, brown, or apple-green.

## Stocking Colours.

Is the flesh-coloured stocking losing favour with the fair sex? It has been noticeable of late, particularly among women of fashion, that a greater preference is being shown for mauve, blue, pink, and even green. The idea seems to be that the colour or shade of stocking should be brought into harmony with the dress, and it must be confessed that the effects are, on the whole, happy.

After all, apart from these considerations, a change is certain to take place sooner or later in conformity with the laws of change, which have ever exercised greater influence over the "eternal feminine" in the matter of dress than over men.

Observe, for instance, man's dogged resistance to the blunders of the reformer who would brighten his outward appearance, and who also make a display of their model costumes at the races as well as elsewhere.

## Sports Clothes.

## THE MANNISH TOUCH.

An appreciation of the mannish touch in sports clothes is illustrated in a way that is most interesting.

It is the sleeveless jacket brought out last year, the simple little utility garment of woollen stuff. They were made to slip over the silk or crepe blouse or golf dress, and had an immediate appeal, because of their comfort. They were and are attractive in hunter's green, geranium, orange, or any gay colour, and braided with braid.

This season's version of the sleeveless jacket is far more elaborate, of silk, or other "dressy" material, and the very latest design is built of ribbon or silk braid of quarter-inch width, woven, or braided in diamond pattern.

These are lovely in many arrangements of colour, and are suitable to be worn with almost any day-time frock, especially with the coloured crepe suits that are now so popular.

One Parisian designer is making a regular waistcoat, semi-fitting, showing quite a curve at the waistline, and with little notches, precisely like those on the waistcoat of a man's dress suit.

Very chic examples of this model are made in heavy satin, embroidered in rich brocade, and in antique brocade, or genuine tapestry.

## Marrying Girls.

## EDUCATION TURNING OUT CELIBATES.

Miss L. M. Faithfull, J.P., the former principal of Cheltenham Ladies' College, speaking at the Education Association's conference in London University, said that she agreed with the writer who said: "The aim of the girls' high schools is to educate girls for a celibate life. The future of England does not rest with the non-marrying girls, but with those who do marry."

There is a good deal of truth in the statement that girls are now being educated for a future in which matrimony may not play a very large part, but who would say that this is not a good thing in the end for both the girl who will marry and for the one who will remain single?

## Beautiful Dresses.

## WORN BY PARISIAN ACTRESS.

The beautiful gowns and ensembles worn by Mlle. Pierrat, the pretty French actress, now appearing at the Theatre des Capucines, have created quite a furore among her many lady admirers in that city. The elegance of the winter mode is defined in the dresses she wears in "Comme le Temps Passe," and embodies the success of gold-shot fabrics, and the use of much velvet skilfully designed in suits and gowns.

Among the models worn by Mlle. Marguerite Pierrat, are many significant conceits in the modern manner of dressing. A black silk velvet evening gown with side dip flare, sierras-embroidered round the neckline and over one side; a greyish tulle evening gown, all-most solidly embroidered in mo-ther-o-pearl sequins and beads; a

## Representatives of the lacey times.



Simply itself at the left, is seen in the new coffee paraffin hue, over an apricot satin slip; and at the right, Chantilly lace shadows a chiffon print.

Woman is being taught now to stand alone, and not to depend upon others too much, either for her happiness or for the means of support. Gone are the days when she was brought up to consider that her one hope of happiness lay in the securing of a husband.

No longer does she accept the decision that as one writer put it, "for a woman, almost any marriage is better than none."

Her world has been revolutionised so that she may now go about with perfect freedom married or single, and she may also earn her bread without suffering any loss of social status.

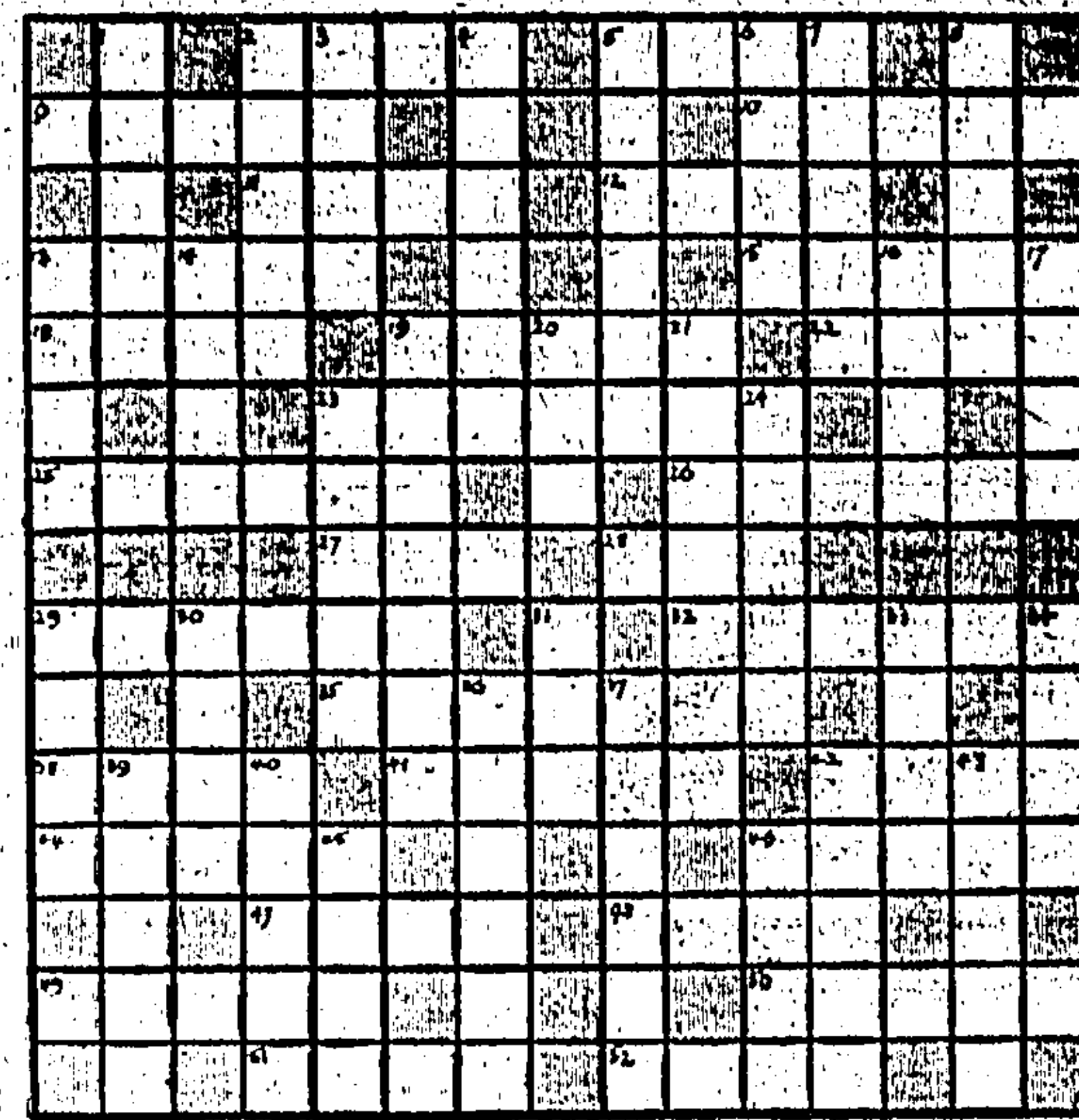
Marriage, to tempt her from this state of independence, must now offer to her more than it needed to offer to her predecessors, but surely this is all for the best, so far as woman is concerned.

brown velvet jacket to complete a costume in which the frock is made of fine, irregularly striped brown and beige velvet, with the skirt pleated all round; a tiered tulle evening gown in two shades of orchid; and a natural quilted kasha coat, gold-shot, built on slightly fitted lines, with a flare at one side, trimmed with fur.

Scarf collars and capelet scarves appear with afternoon types of gowns made in crepe-de-chine. Gold necklaces and bracelets are embroidered and attached to the gown.

A great majority of the dress-makers have brought out necklaces and bracelets as significant parts of modern dress to be considered in the composite whole of a frock or gown, whether for sports, afternoon, or evening wear.

## OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



## Across.

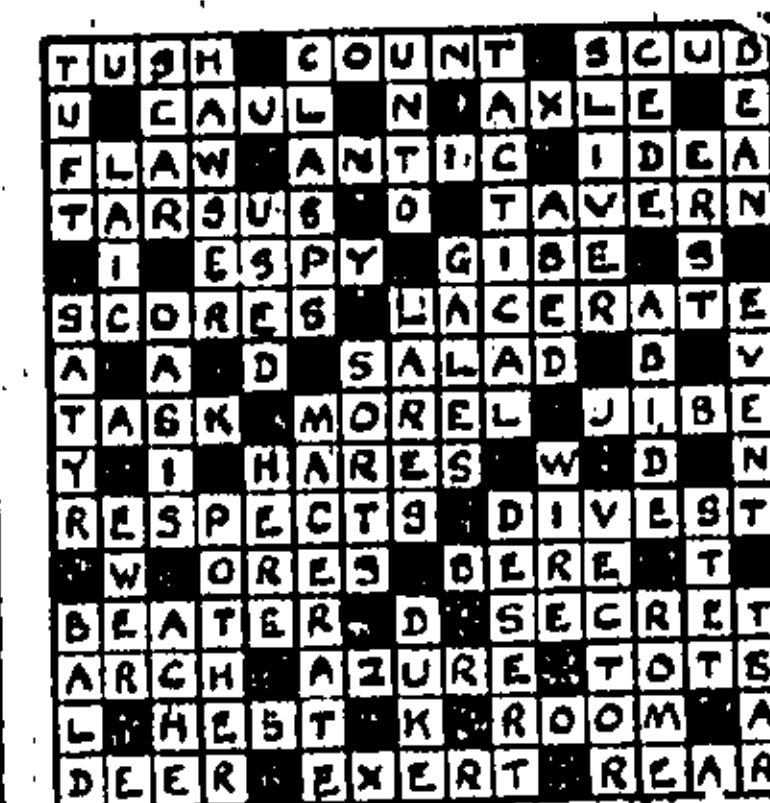
- 2 Stow.
- 5 Musical composition.
- 9 Hindu Queen.
- 10 Brood of eagles.
- 11 Song.
- 12 Plexus of vessels (Anat.).
- 13 To bear.
- 15 Strip of leather.
- 16 West Indian shrub.
- 19 Sleeps.
- 22 Market.
- 23 Compositions for six voices.
- 25 Overturn.
- 26 Accompany.
- 27 That.
- 28 Consumed.
- 29 Season of the year.
- 32 Fettered.
- 35 Kind of cheese.
- 38 Covers with concreted sugar.
- 41 Spacious apartment.
- 42 Only.
- 44 Showing tides.
- 46 Furnished with cane.
- 47 Jointed member of the body.
- 48 Author of No. 5 across.
- 49 Number.
- 50 Rests on a fulcrum.
- 51 Small oceans.
- 52 Epic poem.

## Down.

- 1 Asiatic country.
- 2 Gem found in a mollusc.
- 3 Breedy.
- 4 Rascals.
- 5 Robber on the high seas.
- 6 Consumer.
- 7 Comes face to face with.
- 8 Indispensable.
- 13 Restaurant.
- 14 Prevailing.

- 16 Utter wildly.
- 17 Alley (Scotch).
- 18 Repairs frequently.
- 20 Swine's enclosure.
- 21 Situation.
- 23 Growth that appears on the eyelid.
- 24 Harsh.
- 29 Adapt.
- 30 Reward.
- 31 Cloth measure.
- 33 An inert gas.
- 34 Action.
- 36 Poetical foot of two syllables.
- 37 Throw down.
- 40 Beverage made from apple juice.
- 42 Satisfies.
- 43 Morning reception.
- 45 Cover on the inside.
- 46 Unit of acceleration.

## Yesterday's Puzzle.



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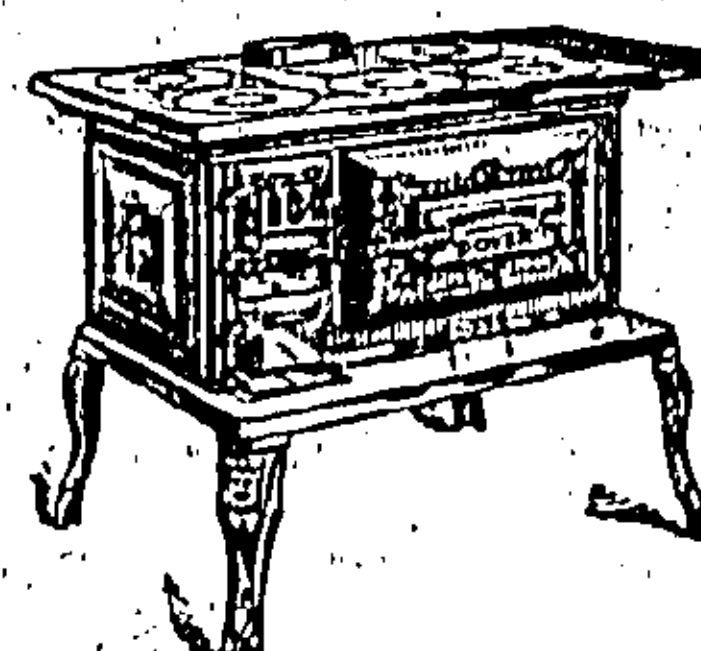
5, Duddell Street.

## Photographs.

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THERAPION. NO. 2  
THERAPION. NO. 3  
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The only piece of green left in Walham Green, the churchyard of St. John's Church, is to be turned into a rock garden.

## THE DOVER



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for all types of stoves.

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## By Blosser

LOOK WHAT I BOUGHT  
FOR FRECKLES BIRTHDAY  
PRESENTS DID YOU  
EVER SEE SUCH  
A NICE PENCIL  
BOX!!

'NICE - TA'  
FOUNTAIN PEN  
I GOT FOR HIM!!  
FIT IN IT TOO, WON'T  
IT? WE CERTAINLY  
GOT BIG PRESENTS  
FOR HIM, HAVEN'T  
WE?

IS THAT WHAT  
YOU'RE GOING TO  
GIVE FRECKLES  
FOR HIS  
BIRTHDAY?

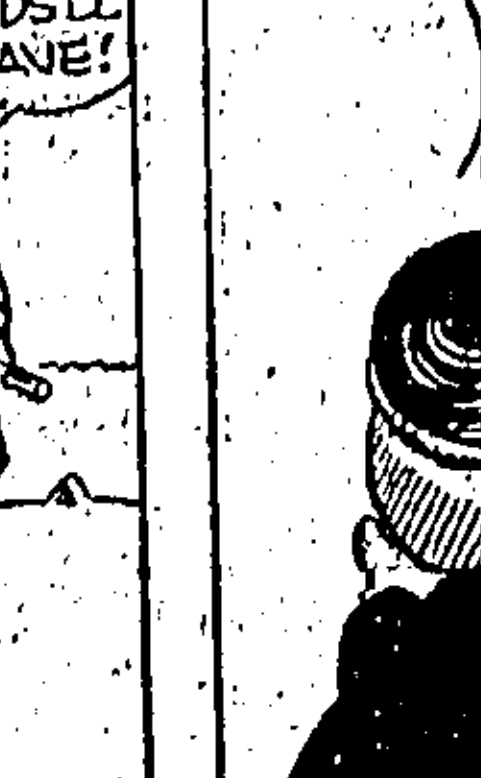
WE GOT NICE  
BIG PRESENTS,  
HAVEN'T WE,  
ALEX? BIGGER  
ANY OF THE  
OTHER KID'S!!  
HANE!

OH, BUT LOOK  
WHAT I HAVE FOR  
HIM - A NICE  
HANKY!!

HANKY! HOW  
SUCH A DINKY  
THING AS  
THAT??

THAT  
AIN'T A BIG  
PRESENT  
AT ALL

OH, IT AIN'T  
MUCH! LOOK WHEN  
IT'S SPREAD OUT  
THOUGH!!







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Gives that Distinctive  
Excellence to a  
Cocktail.

Makes a perfect Gin Sling

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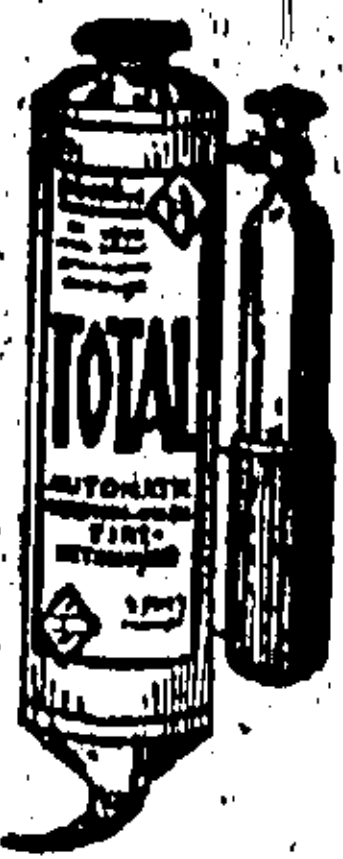
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Wire Netting.

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To 6' x 18' in Stock.

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Hardware Department, Ground Floor.



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ESTABLISHMENTS.  
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16/19 CONNAUGHT ROAD, C.

The  
Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 22, 1928.

### A FAIR DEAL.

There is a distinctly human-interest story in the details given in the Hongkong Government sessional paper relating to the proposed transfer of over eight hundred Chinese from hamlets situated on ground needed for public purposes to new villages which are to be erected for them at Government expense. Ordinary house-moving pales into insignificance beside the prospect of the inhabitants of eight villages all having to pack up and move to new areas, but it can be said in this instance that the authorities are facilitating the transfer by every possible means in their power. The cost, nearly three lakhs of dollars, is no small item, and the fact that it is being wholly borne by the Government is a tribute to the "square deal" which the Chinese can rely on obtaining when they live under British rule.

The thoroughness of the Government's plans is to be seen in the details which have been issued. Not only are the authorities providing free sites for the dispossessed in new areas; but the cost of site-preparation is to be met; the Government is to pay for the new houses, for the construction of which the tenants may make their own arrangements with contractors; wells are to be sunk; where land cannot be exchanged, cash compensation is to be paid to permit the villagers to buy plots elsewhere; and there is also to be compensation for the resumption of agricultural and pineapple lots, as well as for forestry areas. Due regard is also to be paid to native feeling by non-interference with graves. As to the type of houses to be provided, the Government is allowing about \$850 per house, a sum which strikes us as being decidedly generous. Throughout the whole negotiations, the authorities have evidently worked in close co-operation with the people affected, with the result that new homes have been planned in more populous areas, where no doubt the amenities of life will be much better than in the old villages. Moreover, with new houses of the substantial type provided for them, these eight hundred Hakkas should eventually find much more cheery and happy surroundings than those to which they have hitherto been accustomed.

That the benevolence of the Government will be appreciated by these villagers, we have no doubt.

It contrasts sharply with the treatment which Chinese in their own country are usually accorded when the land on which they live is needed by the authorities. Time and time again, even in recent years, have we read reports of houses and shops in Chinese cities being pulled down to make way for road improvements, and only the most meagre compensation, if any at all, paid to the dispossessed. That, however, is not the British way. In the particular case under notice, the people affected are humble agricultural folk, living largely from hand to mouth, but that does not cause the Government to withhold fair and just treatment. They have their rights, just as any other section of the Colony's population, and those rights are being fully respected by the Government. That is the outstanding fact about this wholesale moving of the inhabitants of these eight New Territory villages, and we believe it is one which will be appreciated to the full by the Chinese community in general.

### Future Prospects.

The note of optimism running through the speech of H.E. the Governor at the annual dinner of the British Medical Association last night, coupled with the implied promise that the policy of strict economy in Government projects will now be relaxed, are distinctly encouraging. One of the most interesting of the announcements made was that the revenue returns have shown an increase over the estimates in every week since 1928 dawned, Sir Cecil citing this fact in evidence of the assurance that the Colony has definitely turned the corner. The Government is confident in the future, and the policy adopted since the 1925 strike, which has been carried out at the expense of the development of the Colony's resources, is to be replaced by an embarkation on new projects, the principal features of the new programme being the rebuilding of the Government Civil Hospital at a cost of \$3,000,000, the construction of a new reservoir at Aberdeen, and serious consideration of the authorisation of work on a below Harbour sub-way. We may feel assured from the tone of the speech that definitely progressive strides in the development of this niche in the Empire will be made in the near future, and that the halting period has passed. The restoration of harmony between Hongkong and Canton has been definitely established, the mutual benefit of concord is fully recognised, and trade, the life-blood of Hongkong, has shown abundant signs of revival. The passing of time alone will see a return to former standards, but it is manifestly clear that both North and South are growing tired of the civil war, and that an early rapprochement is a possibility which cannot be overlooked. A compromise will give troubled China an opportunity to recuperate, and therewith a favourable reflection on international commerce.

### MAJ. HILTON-JOHNSON.

#### RETIRING FROM SHANGHAI SHORTLY.

Major A. Hilton-Johnson, Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is retiring on June 2 next. He is retiring at the end of his agreement which expires on that date.

Major Hilton-Johnson first arrived in China in the year 1900 to join the Chinese Regiment at Wei-haiwei, having already served in the Sudan. He also served during the Boxer trouble and joined the Municipal Police in 1908. During the war he saw service in France, joining the British army with one of the first contingents of volunteers to leave Shanghai in 1914.

In 1925, when he was Deputy Commissioner of Police, the new post of Commissioner-General was created and he was appointed to it. He has served in that capacity ever since.

### MORE FINE WEATHER.

To-day's Observatory report states that the anticyclone is now shown as a belt of high pressure extending from South China, to the Bonins. The monsoon is interrupted to the north of Amoy and has moderated over the China Sea. The forecast up to noon tomorrow is:—North-east or variable winds; light; fine to cloudy.

### DAY BY DAY.

IN THE HOUR OF ADVERSITY BE NOT WITHOUT HOPE, FOR, CRYSTAL RAIN FALLS FROM BLACK CLOUDS.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Devanha, from Hongkong, arrived at Marseilles on 19th February at 7 a.m.

An unknown female was found dead, seated on a box outside a house in Des Voeux Central, at 10.30 this morning. The body was subsequently removed to the Mortuary.

"Argument."—According to the latest data available, the maximum temperature on record for the air is 134 degrees, which was recorded on Greenland Ranch, in California, on July 10th, 1913.

A notice to mariners, issued under to-day's date, states that the Naval Ordnance Authorities will burn a quantity of unserviceable ordnance at Stonecutters Island Range during Friday morning.

Vessels undocked from Takoo after bottom-cleaning and overhaul yesterday, were the s.s. Hain Wah and the s.s. Botnia. The former was berthed at the China Merchants' Wharf and the latter off Stonecutters Island.

The flower-sellers in Wyndham Street have to-day moved across to the opposite side of the street to that which they usually occupy. We understand that this is because of the necessity of repairing the roadway close to the old stalls.

Yesterday afternoon a Chinese who recently returned to the Colony from Singapore jumped into the harbour from the Kwangtung Steamer Wharf in Connaught Road West. He was rescued and taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

To-day being the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, all ships in harbour were dressed with the American ensign at the main. Salutes were fired by all ships at noon. Other than that some of the American offices were closed, there were no celebrations except of a private nature.

"The French Girl," screened at the Queen's Theatre for the first time last night, is again being shown to-day. It should be noted, however, that the 5.15 p.m. movie performance will not be given, as Miss Violet Capell's pupils are giving a dancing display at 5 o'clock. The 2.30, 7.15 and 9.20 movie performances will be given as usual.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave a larger number of arrivals, but tonnage was comparatively low. Freights were by no means good, with British vessels registering less than 1,000 tons, while only five of the entries made through returns. With 16 arrivals and 22 departures, there remained in harbour at 9 a.m. 64 vessels, of which 22 were British.

With economy in municipal expenditure as the watchword since the Shanghai Municipal Council Economy Committee started its labours and commenced recommending all-round cuts, a reduction of \$1,300,000 in the ambitious road widening programme for the Foreign Settlement this year is revealed in the Municipal estimates.

One Chinese case of small-pox was reported to the Medical Officer of Health on Monday. The weekly return of the Medical Officer of Health showed that for the seven days ended Saturday last, four cases of infectious disease occurred in the Colony. Two were enteric fever and one each cerebro-spinal fever and small-pox, all being Chinese, the last-mentioned being imported. There were two deaths from enteric fever and one from cerebro-spinal fever. Influenza, which is not notifiable disease, claimed three victims.

### EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Feb. 21.
Paris	124
New York	4.87 25/32
Geneva	25.84
Brussels	35.03
Amsterdam	12.12 1/2
Milan	92.05
Berlin	20.42 1/2
Copenhagen	18.17
Oslo	18.20
Vienna	16.32
Prague	34.92 1/2
Helsingfors	19.34
Madrid	28.73 1/2
Lisbon	2.10/04
Athens	86.84
Bucharest	79.44
Rio	5.59/64
Buenos Aires	47.29/82
Bombay	1/5.16/10
Shanghai	2/04
Hongkong	2/04
Yokohama	1/11.1/32
Silver (spot)	26.8/16
Silver (forward)	26 1/2

—British Wireless.

### DEATH OF M. GUYOT.

#### PASSING OF NOTED FREE TRADER.

Paris, Feb. 21.  
The death is announced of M. Yves Guyot, the well-known politician, economist and Free Trader.—*Reuter.*

Yves Guyot, the French Free Trader, was born at Dinan in Sept., 1843. He received his education at Rennes and took up the profession of journalism, going to Paris in 1867. For a short period he was editor-in-chief of the *Independant de Midi* of Nîmes, but joined the staff of the *Rappel* on its foundation and worked later on other papers.

Held Ministerial Post.

Guyot took an active part in municipal affairs and waged a vigorous campaign against the Prefecture of Police for which he suffered six months' imprisonment. In 1886, he entered the Chamber as representative of the 1st Arrondissement of Paris and was Rapporteur-General of the 188 Budget. He became Minister of Public Works under the Premiership of P. E. Tirard in 1889, retaining his portfolio in the Cabinet of De Freycinet until 1892.

Although strongly Liberal in his views, he lost his seat at the election of 1893 owing to his militant attitude towards Socialism. An uncompromising Free Trader, he published "La Comédie Protectionniste," "La Science Economique," "La Tyrannie Socialiste" and "La Prostitution," all of which have been translated into English; also "Les Conflits du Travail et leur Solution" and "La Démocratie Individualiste."

His books on political subjects attracted much attention throughout Europe and he was regarded as the foremost champion of Free Trade in France. From 1892 to 1903, he was political editor of *Le Siecle* and in 1909 became editor of the *Journal des Economistes*. He was a Vice-President of the Société d'Economie Politique.

### SIR MILES LAMPSON'S SWATOW VISIT.

#### HELPS ANGLO-CHINESE RAPPROCHEMENT.

Swatow, Feb. 20.  
The visit of Sir Miles Lampson to the port gave the liveliest satisfaction both to the Chinese and the British community.

On his arrival on Friday, he was entertained by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, with whom were all the leading Chinese officials. With the Minister were his own party from Peking and H.B.M. Consul, Mr. L. Giles, whilst the Commissioner of Customs and others were also present. The proceedings were of the friendliest, and emphasised the growing rapprochement of the Chinese and British authorities.

The passing of the animosity which marked boycott days and the growing appreciation of the essentially pacific attitude of Britain towards China, vindicates the far-seeing policy of H.M. Government, which has been so ably carried out by the Minister under circumstances of unprecedented difficulty.

It was during his visit here that the arrangements for his visit to Canton were made, and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs was able to announce that he had wired to Canton the proposed date of the Minister's arrival. Pleasant opportunities to meet the Minister were given to members of the British Community by the Consul and Mrs. Giles. The Minister's fine presence and charming and cordial manner made us proud of Britain's representative.

The British community has learnt with greatest regret of the approaching transference of Mr. Giles to Hankow, while recognising with pleasure the promotion that this indicates.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

### LORRY MISHAP ON PEAK.

#### COOLIE INJURED WHEN VEHICLE RUNS AWAY.

A coolie was sent to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday following an accident on the Peak in which he suffered injuries to his right leg.

It appears, from the police report, that the man was sitting on top of a load of stones on top of a lorry near Jardine's Ridge on the Peak. The hand brake of the lorry slipped and the car ran down the hillside, being brought to a standstill against house No. 251. The coolie was thrown out and one of the stones fell on his leg.

## The Very Idea!

Recommending light and loosely-fitting clothing, a lecturer said that in the United States certain types of suits were nicknamed "S.R.O." suits; this meant "Standing room only" suits, and they were called this because they seemed to have been designed to give comfort in an upright position only.

Said a doctor at a London conference recently:—

"If a child is banging on the table with a spoon and annoying his father who is reading, it is no good taking the spoon away and substituting a rubber toy. It is the pleasure of having the power to make the noise that is attracting him. You may take him from the room where his father is reading but let him retain the spoon. Incidentally, baby is unconsciously training his car."

Let the baby bang away, early morn or late, the noises made, so M.D.'s say, is not a hymn of hate. 'Tis but a child's desire to learn the way to listen-in, and is a beneficial "turn" although an awful din.

Thus Marmaduke his ear would train (he understanding has) for later, when he finds his brain he won't go mad with jazz. So let the baby bang, don't rear a sulky dummy; oh, doubly welcome every day he screams for you or "mummy."

Yes, let the baby play the deuce with quiet in the house, nor charge him not, with wild abuse, to imitate a mouse. The child is father of the man, so said an old wise fellow, who had his fill and could not dam his offspring's raucous bellow.

Go on "ma mamee," make things hum, be brave and bang away; you might as well, your turn will come—you'll marry too some day.

After the teams had gone on to the field in a football match recently it was discovered that the referee was absent. The players waited a while, then decided to select someone from the onlookers. The captain of the home team went up to a man who looked intelligent.

"Look here," he said, "our referee hasn't turned up. I'm sure you know enough about football to referee; don't you?" "I know enough about it not to," replied the man, firmly.

In a case heard at Milford (Co. Donegal) District Court, a witness, Grace Rodden, having given her direct evidence in English, began to speak in Irish when cross-examined by Mr. Osborne, solicitor. Mr. Osborne protested that she had already spoken English quite fluently, and asked District Judge Walsh to request her to answer in a language that he could understand.

Mr. Walsh replied that he would do nothing of the sort. Her right to use the national language was protected by the Snorstad Constitution, and she was acting quite properly in using Irish if she chose.

Mr. Osborne—if that is the attitude these people take up, and if that attitude is encouraged by you, sir, there is no use in my attempting to continue the cross-examination.

The District Judge retorted that some people overlooked the fact that a revolution had taken place in the country. "The right to use the national language in the Courts and everywhere else was one of the things we fought for." That right would be maintained. He hoped, he said, that Miss Rodden would continue to use Irish everywhere she could. Mr. Osborne then sat out, and the Judge questioned Miss Rodden in Irish.

Much evidence was given on both sides in Irish.

Some schoolboy "howlers" from Kent:—  
King John lost all his clothes in the wash and afterwards died of shock.  
Palsy is a kind of new writer's dance.

The plural of forget-me-not is forget-us-not.

After a time Alfred defeated Guthrum, the Danish King, at a feast.

Bacchus first taught the Greeks to get drunk.

Britain has a temporary climate. William Pitt considered that he was a very suitable undertaker for the war with France.

Pluto was the God of the Underworld.

The Daylight Savings Bill was passed to make the days longer.

I am not a dictator in the strict sense of the word. I am an educator.—Signor Mussolini.

Women have a cool-headedness and a hardheartedness to which men cannot attain.—Lord Burnham.

It is hopeless to try to keep people moral by Act of Parliament.—Mr. Mead.



## TWO YEARS FOR A ROBBER.

### STRUGGLE IN MISSIONARY'S RESIDENCE.

#### AN AMAH ATTACKED.

The story of a struggle between an amah and a Chinese robber in the house of Mr. M. A. Grant, missionary, at Saikung Road, Kowloon City, on Christmas Eve, was related before Mr. Justice Wood when the Criminal Sessions were continued this morning.

The prisoner, Leung Fong-pak, was charged with the simple larceny of \$10, the property of Mr. Grant, and, secondly, with robbery with violence.

The prisoner admitted the first count, but denied the violence. Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith prosecuted for the Crown.

Mr. Whyte Smith explained that on Christmas Eve, Mr. Grant, with his wife and family, left their house at about 5.20 p.m. The amah was left in the house to mind a baby. Later, the amah heard a knock on the door and, on asking who was there, a voice replied:—"I am Mr. Wong from the Mission. Mrs. Grant has sent me to get her Bible." As she had been instructed not to let anyone in, the amah searched for the Bible, leaving the prisoner outside, but could not find it.

#### Attack in Bedroom.

The prisoner then said:—"Let me come in and help you to find it." She then opened the door for the prisoner to enter and together they searched for the Bible. Suddenly, in a bedroom, the prisoner attacked the amah and tried to bind her with towels, but a severe struggle took place in which the prisoner bit the amah on the cheek and she bit him on the thumb.

Eventually, when the prisoner was getting the better of the fight, he said that he only wanted \$5, so the amah took \$10 from a bag and handed it to the prisoner. The \$10 note was the only one there. He then went away and the amah raised the alarm.

At 8.30 p.m. on the same evening, the police arrested the prisoner in Shanghai Street when he was found to be wearing shoes that bore stains similar to blood-stains. He was also found in possession of torn clothing and the amah would say that she ripped her attacker's clothing. The prisoner had been identified by Mr. Grant as having attended his Mission.

Concluding, Mr. Whyte Smith said that when he was charged, the prisoner made a statement to the effect that he asked the amah for \$5 and she gave him \$10. He then walked away and did not take any other articles. Before the Magistrate, he said to rob he must have a weapon of some kind, and he did not even have a small knife. He went there because he wanted a few dollars so that he could return to the country. He had no intention of committing a robbery. He later said:—"I only wanted to get the woman out of my way to return to the country."

#### Forgotten Evidence.

Evidence was given by the amah who said that the prisoner had a small firearm. She was treated in hospital for a wound on her face.

In reply to the prisoner, witness said she did not mention the firearm before the Magistrate, because she forgot.

Witness identified bloodstained clothes as those she was wearing at the time.

Mr. Grant gave evidence that when he returned to the house he found the amah with a wound on her face and the house in a state of disorder. The amah's clothes were stained with blood, towels were broken glass on the floor. He knew the prisoner and had spoken to him at the Mission.

The prisoner asserted that the amah had given false evidence against him.

The jury retired and, on returning, brought in a verdict of Guilty by a six to one verdict.

On the admitted charge, prisoner was sentenced to months' hard labour, and on the violence charge two years' hard labour, the sentences to run concurrently.

## MUSSOLINI'S DUEL.

### OFFICIAL ITALIAN DENIAL.

Signor S. Carrara, the Italian Consul General in Hongkong, writes us doubting the accuracy of the report from a Croatian newspaper regarding an alleged Secret duel between Signor Mussolini and Count Calvi, son-in-law of the King of Italy, which was reproduced in our issue of Monday last.

Home papers now to hand show that the report created considerable indignation in Rome, with the result that an official statement was issued to the effect that the story was "a most stupid fable, created by a Jugo-Slav newspaper."

## AMERICANS' LATE HOTEL VISIT.

### CHINESE PROPRIETORS SUMMONED.

Summoned for selling or allowing liquor to be consumed in their premises at other than the times allowed in their adjunct license, the management of the Tungshan Hotel, Queen's Road Central, pleaded guilty to a technical offence. The case was heard before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Police Court this morning.

Appearing for the defendants, Mr. E. Davidson referred to the section under which the summons was taken, and argued that it created two separate offences and did not say that selling and allowing liquor to be consumed were to be alternative offences. He drew this distinction because while prepared to admit that liquor was being consumed on the premises, he would plead not guilty to selling.

Mr. Davidson in explanation of his point, said that the Hotel did very little business with European customers and that the bar-tender on duty that particular evening was not accustomed to serving Europeans.

When two American tourists came in, he was too frightened to refuse, although knowing the regulation was being contravened. He served them with beer at midnight, vainly hoping that they would finish their drinks and go away immediately. The Americans, however, stayed on for a considerable length of time.

Evidence would be called to show that the real object of the tourists was to change American money, and that when they had been refused by the staff of the Hotel, they resorted to ordering drinks to get Hongkong money.

Inspector Bloor, who prosecuted, in reply to His Worship, said he was not prepared to dispute the statement. He viewed it as a technical offence, and was not pressing for a heavy penalty.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$25.

## FATAL ACCIDENTS YESTERDAY.

### CHINESE GIRL CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Two fatal accidents were reported to the police yesterday.

The first came from Stanley and concerned a Chinese girl, twelve years old, who was crushed to death. She was asleep on the deck of a small sampan, anchored near Uo Tai Island, off Stanley, when a fishing junk collided with the sampan and crushed the girl to death.

The second report was from Shamshing, where a coal coolie fell into the hold of the s.s. Tonger and was killed. The Tonger was alongside the Kailan Mining Administration's Wharf at Laichikok and the deceased was a coal coolie working on the boat. In the act of throwing an empty basket into the hold of the steamer the coolie's foot got entangled with the strappings of the basket and he was carried into the hold. Death occurred instantaneously.

## SWEARING WOMEN.

### FINED FOR ABUSING POLICEMAN.

In bringing a charge of using obscene and abusive language against a Chinese woman coolie before Major C. Wilson, at the Central Magistracy this morning, Police Sergeant Jessop stated that this occurred yesterday afternoon at Robinson Road.

He stopped one of a number of earth-carriers, all women, who were returning from work, to examine a suspicious-looking parcel neatly done up in cloth, which the woman was carrying under her arm, whereupon he was treated to a flow of obscene words, which he interpreted to the Court.

The obscene expression to which he took particular objection, was taken up as a chorus by the eight or nine other women until witness was compelled to chase and arrest the defendant as being the responsible ringleader.

Then there ensued a rather amusing scene, as all the women ceased their abusive talk, to plead with and entice the witness from putting their friend in gaol, as they feared he would do.

After hearing the case, his Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

The Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded Professor R. A. Sampson, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal for Scotland, for his theory of the four great satellites of Jupiter. A bronze (Jackson-Gwilt) medal has been awarded to Dr. W. H. Stevenson, for his work on faint variable stars and the Herschel instruments; and to Mr. W. Beid, of Cape Town, for his discovery of six new comets.

## SOME SHANGHAI TOPICS

### OFFSETTING LABOUR MISCONCEPTIONS.

#### SOME TOURIST IMPRESSIONS

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Feb. 17. At first blush, the issuance of such a seemingly prosaic and dry-as-dust publication as the annual report of the Shanghai Mission to Ricksia Men may not appear to be invested with any burning interest to the man-in-the-street, but on closer examination, it will be found that this year's report, the fourteenth of its kind, has more than passing interest because arrangements have been made for the reports to be placed in the hands of every member of the House of Commons for his information or instruction.

From this specific standpoint, foreign business-men in Shanghai, more especially British trade interests, feel not a little indebted to Mr. George Matheson, founder and honorary director of the Mission for Ricksia Men, for his enterprise in having the latest report circulated in quarters in the Homeland where it is calculated to do most good in the way of enlightenment.

It is not easy to compute the precise extent of the damage done to British commercial interests in this region of the world by the wild assertions of Labour Members of Parliament regarding the alleged ill-treatment of foreigners of Chinese labourers; therefore the report of the Shanghai Mission to Ricksia Men is certain to prove a wholesome corrective in this respect and reveal the truth to stay-at-home Britons, with but a hazy concept of conditions in China.

As for the work of the Mission itself, it is a form of practical Christianity which is a credit to foreigners. Its work has proved a bulwark against Bolshevism in the lower ranks of Chinese labour, the ricksia coolies alone consistently staying out of the labour disorders of recent years, which surely must be accounted a remarkable thing in view of the temper of Chinese labour for some time past. And, in conclusion, the most effective tribute that could be tendered to the Mission is that men from hundreds of cities and towns come every year to this beneficent Mission.

#### An Earl's Impressions.

The present time would seem to be the open season for tourists, for close on the heels of the Belgeland, the stately Empress of Australia has just passed through Shanghai, bearing her 350 round-the-world passengers, including several titled personages who have derived interesting impressions of the most talked of city in the world to-day and who have, in turn, told us a few things of a suggestive and informative nature.

The Earl of Rosslyn, when questioned by a prominent property owner in Shanghai, on the *qui vive* for the latest reactions from the Homeland, as to whether there was a possibility of the remnant of the Shanghai Defence Force being withdrawn in the near future, in response to the pressure from Socialist and Labour groups, said emphatically there was no such prospect, because the situation was well understood at Home and no responsible British Government would think of removing a vital safeguard like the Shanghai Defence Force so long as the situation in China was in a state of flux, although the Earl readily admitted that the Sino-foreign situation was visibly improved, though far from being settled in an abiding sense.

The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, a companion of the Earl of Rosslyn aboard the Empress liner, threw a bouquet to foreign enterprise in Shanghai and said he was agreeably surprised to see the state of the signs seen everywhere of industrial activity. He had something to say on the beauty and utility of Bubbling Well Road, although he facetiously added that he did not find any water bubbling in the well, as some had expected!

Other observant passengers from the round-the-world liners were impressed by the financial, social, club and cabaret life of the city and have now no doubt that Shanghai is "on the map."

#### The Death Penalty.

Quite a furor has been created in legal, police and community circles over the fact that the lawbreaker accomplice in the Forester murder case has been given only an imprisonment term instead of the capital penalty, which hitherto had been enforced by the Provisional Court in cases of crimes of violence, following the promulgation of the Bandy Law by the Nanking Government.

Acute agitation is in progress for the restoration of the capital penalty in cases of this kind, and pressure is being brought to bear in the proper quarters to this end. Since the introduction of the death sentence for kidnappings and armed

## WALGAN PIRACY SEQUEL.

### SEVEN-YEAR SENTENCE FOR ROBBERS.

The case in which four Chinese were charged in connexion with robbery on board a Hongkong junk on January 25th was concluded before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Without retiring, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty" against the first three prisoners and "Not Guilty" against the fourth man. The first three prisoners were each sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and the fourth prisoner was discharged.

The junk was captured off Waglan by robbers and taken to Joss House Bay in the New Territories, where the cargo, consisting of pigs, chickens, and vegetables was taken ashore. The passengers were also robbed of money and clothing. The first prisoner was armed and acted as a guard while the second and third took part in the removal of the cargo. The fourth man was charged with aiding and abetting the robbers, but he pleaded that he was forced to do so.

When the evidence was continued this morning, Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, prosecuting for the Crown, read statements made by the prisoners.

His Lordship commented that the fourth prisoner had been extraordinarily consistent in his story right from the beginning and in this connexion he reminded the jury that a statement made immediately after arrest carried more weight than one made afterwards.

Prisoners then made statements in which they denied the charges. A further charge of returning from deportation was preferred against the third prisoner, for which he was sentenced to imprisonment for one year, the sentence to run concurrently.

robberies, there has been a perceptible diminution in the number of such outrages, and it is feared that a slackening in the imposition of the death penalty will have the inevitable result of encouraging lawlessness of the dangerous order.

The principal stumbling block against the imposition of the death penalty is the objection advanced by sentimentalists, who maintain that capital punishment is passing and will soon be a thing of the past. It has been suggested in certain quarters that juries hesitate to convict—this does not apply in the case of the Provisional Court, where judges take the place of juries—of murder because they are unwilling to be parties to an execution and that the judges of the Provisional Court are neither more less human than the average jury in such matters.

It is sometimes said that life imprisonment is as much dreaded as capital punishment. The answer to that is that there may be some people to whom the former seems the more terrible of the two, but they are in a minority of those who face execution. There is a shrinking from death at the hands of the law that is not seen in the attitude of criminals towards the life sentence. That is the powerful argument now being advanced for the death penalty.

#### The Feminine Factor.

That the "woman in the case" is not always associated with matrimonial complications is attested by the activities of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations, who have been doing excellent work in an unobtrusive manner, some of the harvest yielded being a better feeling among the different nationalities represented in the Shanghai community.

It is not uninteresting to note the genesis of this constructively useful body. During the years 1921-1925, there existed a "Joint Committee of Women's Clubs" in which were associated five organizations—American Women's Club, British Women's Association, Japanese Women's Societies, Shanghai Chinese Club and the Shanghai Chinese Young Women's Christian Association. Subsequently affiliations were made with the German Women's Club, the Portuguese Women's Club and other national women's bodies, so that the Joint Committee may be said to be truly representative of the best feminine brains of every nationality in this polyglot population.

During the brief period it has been in existence, the Joint Committee have been instrumental in effecting child labour reform, discouraging the use of scarce newspaper headlines which, at one time, contributed to an unfortunate psychology during a period of international complications so trying to everyone's nerves.

This collaboration of the women of many nations is one of the healthiest symptoms in a steadily improving situation, and as time goes on, the Joint Committee is certain to prove an increasingly steady influence in civic and international matters, thus proving that women to-day are not solely engrossed in the pursuit of fashion and suchlike inanities. One wishes more power to their fair elbows.

## SWATOW IS STILL NERVY.

### TRIVIAL AFFAIR CAUSES A SCARE.

#### RED TROUBLE FEARED.

Swatow, Feb. 20.

The "jumpy" state of Swatow nerves was illustrated on Friday evening. A temporary failure of the electric light happened to coincide with the escape of a minor criminal from the Police Station, and a scare started as the man dashed down the road with the police after him.

The cry arose that the "Reds" were up, the police went in to hiding, discarding their uniforms, while soldiers came out from barracks ready for a scrap. Shop shutters were hastily put up, and folk on the streets made for the nearest cover.

It was soon known that there was no ground for the fright, but while it is known that the "Reds" up-country are still unimpeded in their activity, and that there are "Red" organizations at work, the police will remain nervous.

Preparations are being made in Chaochowfu for the arrival from the north-east frontier of the province of General Wong Shao-hung. If this indicates his intention to take effective command in the Chaochow-Swatow district, it may be hoped that the interregnum is approaching an end, and that a more vigorous policy as regards the Hai-Puk Fung situation will be adopted. At present, although soldiers have been sent to some parts, they go not on orders from above, but on "invitation" of the local people, which means that for each body, separate money arrangements have to be made, and that there is no "Red" advance.—Our Own Correspondent.

## SKELETON KEY THIEF.

### HOUSEBOY'S INTELLIGENT ACTION.

A house "boy" employed by Mrs. E. Mackay, Jordan House, Nathan Road, was commended by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, for his smart and intelligent work in effecting the arrest of a would-be thief who opened the back-door of Jordan House with a skeleton key.

The man was charged with breaking and entering, and with possession of eleven keys and a packet of pepper for an unlawful purpose.

Defendant admitted opening the door and that he went there to steal. The keys he used for opening his own doors and drawers while he had purchased the pepper for cooking purposes.

Sergeant Nottrem said defendant was seen by the house boy who sent for the police. When searched by a detective a number of keys were found in his possession, one of which fitted the lock of a room under the front stairs from where a bicycle was stolen recently.

After commenting on the house boy's smart work, his Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour on the first count and a further six weeks' on the second.

A ceremonial pilgrimage, sponsored by the Islam Temple A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, is due to arrive in Hongkong on August 27.

## HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

### TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the Daily Express.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

- 1 How much capital expenditure has been incurred by the L.C.C. on housing since the war, and what further expenditures will their present housing schemes require?
- 2 What new light has been thrown on the study of cancer?
- 3 What positions are held by the following persons: General Carmichael, Mr. F. B. Kellogg, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, Baron Taraka, Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery.
- 4 In what city is (a) the Venus de Milo, (b) the Venus de Medici?
- 5 What is (a) a trik; (b) a konje; (c) a steep?
- 6 Which nation controls the basin of the Congo River in Africa?
- 7 Where are these islands: The Hebrides, Capri, Tasmania, Catalina, Madagascar?
- 8 Give the family name of the last dynasty of (a) Prussian kings; (b) Russian emperors.
- 9 What is (a) an ibis; (b) an ibex?
- 10 Who is the present Duke of Cornwall?
- 11 What fortress-prison was torn down in the French Revolution?
- 12 Which metal melts at the lower temperature—iron or copper?



## SPECIAL CLEARANCE OF GENTLEMEN'S WINTER SUITINGS.

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is Page 3 of the

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# THE WORLD OF SPORT

## M. C. C. WIN LAST MATCH.

EIGHT WICKETS VICTORY AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Feb. 21. The last match of the M.C.C. tour in South Africa, ended in victory for the M.C.C. by eight wickets against the Western Province.

Battling first, the M.C.C. made 416 (for eight wickets declared), in reply to which Western Province made 162, and were forced to follow on. Their second effort was a considerable improvement, 339 appearing on the board before the last wicket fell.

The M.C.C. knocked off the 87 necessary for victory for the loss of two wickets. Freeman took 5 wickets for 49 in the Western Province first innings.—*Reuter.*

## HOME FOOTBALL.

INTERNATIONAL & SCOTTISH MATCHES.

London, Feb. 21. The British Army has won the international triangular soccer tournament between Britain, France and Belgium. To-day they followed up their victory over the Belgian Army by defeating the French Army by three goals to two. In an international soccer match between France and Ireland to-day, the French playing in Paris defeated Ireland by four goals to nil.

In the First Division of the Scottish League to-day St. Mirren, playing at Paisley, were defeated by the Celtic by two goals to nil.—*Reuter.*

## LADIES' HOCKEY.

MATCH TO BE PLAYED AT KING'S PARK.

The following will represent the Hongkong Ladies' Hockey Club in a match with the Kowloon British School Former Pupils' Association at King's Park on Saturday:—Misses P. Wong, P. Peng, E. R. Bell, D. Baker, R. Bell, F. Cousins, M. McNeillie, E. O'Hare, M. Wallace, E. J. Coppin and B. Laing.

## FOOTBALL.

SEMI-FINAL IN U.S. SHIELD COMPETITION.

Playing at Soukounpo yesterday, the K.O.S.Bs. beat the R.A. in the U.S. Competition by the margin of five clear goals. The K.O.S.Bs. deserve their win. The only players of the R.A. up to usual form, were Philpotts, Vicars and Trim. For the first twenty minutes of the game the R.A. seldom crossed the middle line.

The first goal was headed in by Stock from a centre by Alexander. The R.A. then had a chance but Madocks missed from within the goal area. Another centre from Alexander was met by Stock, but Philpotts cleared. Joyce topped the ball on the goal area line and should have beaten Anderson but Harris cleared. Campbell beat Philpotts following a fine centre by Alexander. Halftime, K.O.S.Bs. 2, R.A. 0.

Resuming, the R.A. paid a couple of visits to the K.O.S.Bs. goal, but Anderson cleared. McGlinchey pushed the ball forward and Toal beat Philpotts. Pulford just missed with a fast shot, and Anderson saved from Leach. The R.A. forced two corners but they were not improved upon. Free kick for K.O.S.Bs. near the touchline and Campbell sent into the goalmouth, McGlinchey headed into goal.

Pulford got through but sent into goalie's hands. Alexander ran round Trim and beat Philpotts with a fast cross shot. Anderson saved from Hill. The K.O.S.Bs. forced a couple of corners, but the R.A. cleared. Final score, K.O.S.Bs. 5, R.A. 0.

To-day's Football.

The F.R.F.A. Challenge Shield, Senior, second round: Kick off 4.15 p.m. H.K.F.C. v. K.O.S.Bs. on the H.K.F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Baldwin. Linemen: Messrs. Hollands and Omar.

Police v. Queen's on the St. Joseph's ground. Referee: Mr. Smith. Linemen: Messrs. Presley and Kinsella.

United Services Shield semi-finals at Soukounpo: Junior: Kick off 2 p.m. K.O.S.Bs. v. Inghams. Referee: L. S. Phillips. Linemen: C.B.A. Presley and P. Lamb. R.A.M.C. Senior: Kick off 4 p.m. Titania v. R.A.F. Referee: S. Sgt. Gilbert. R.A. O.C. Linemen: S. Sgt. Gilmour. R.A. M.C. and Pipe: Major Mackie. K.O.S.Bs.

## OUR FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

PRIZE OF \$50 WEEKLY.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" offers a prize of \$50 to the readers who send in twelve correct forecasts of the results of the English and Scottish League matches (to be played on Saturday next, February 25th) set out in the Coupon below. No goal-scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws.

In the event of no reader forecasting all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be given to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts; and in the event of two or more readers sending in an equal high number, the prize of \$25 will be divided.

The competition is in accordance with the rules published in the Telegraph during the weeks August 29—September 24.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" FORECAST COMPETITION.

Matches to be played on February 25th:—

**DIVISION I.**  
Blackburn v. Tottenham.  
Bolton v. Huddersfield.  
Everton v. Liverpool.  
Wednesday v. Newcastle.

**DIVISION II.**  
Clapton O. v. Stoke.  
Manchester v. Preston.  
Sh. Shields v. Barnsley.

**DIVISION III.**  
Brighton v. Northampton.  
Rochdale v. Chesterfield.  
Walsall v. Swindon.

**SCOTTISH LEAGUE.**  
Bo'ness v. Airdrie.  
Queen's Park v. Kilmarnock.

Name .....

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No. 26. Date .....

Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn.

All claims must reach this office not later than Wednesday following the date on which the matches are played. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

Before sending in your coupons, mark your forecasts on the duplicate list given below. Keep your duplicate lists and compare them later with the published results of the matches and if you find that you have eight or more correct send in a claim for the prize.

Mark your envelopes "Football" on the front and write your name (without address) on the back of the envelope.

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Blackburn v. Tottenham.  
Bolton v. Huddersfield.  
Everton v. Liverpool.  
Wednesday v. Newcastle.  
Clapton O. v. Stoke.  
Manchester v. Preston.  
Sh. Shields v. Barnsley.  
Brighton v. Northampton.  
Rochdale v. Chesterfield.  
Walsall v. Swindon.  
Bo'ness v. Airdrie.  
Queen's Park v. Kilmarnock.

## LOCAL CHESS.

CARVALHO WINS ANOTHER GAME.

The tournament for the Chess Championship of the Colony is progressing rapidly and at the present rate of play should be concluded during the latter part of March.

Last night two further games were played. D. E. Carvalho, who is leading, won against H. W. Randall and is now two points ahead of any other player, although he has played two matches more than either Sir Henry Pollock or Sequeira.

The other game was between Randall and A. W. Hawker, the former winning.

Washington, Feb. 21.

The Senate has passed the Alien Property Bill. The Bill constitutes a settlement of the German, Austrian and Hungarian war claims.

Reuter's Hungarian Service.

## LENTEN SERVICES.

QUIET DAY AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

In connexion with Lent, to-day (Ash Wednesday) has been observed as a "Quiet Day" at St. John's Cathedral. There was Holy Communion this morning, followed by Matins and an address at 10.15 a.m. and Intercessions and a second address at noon. This evening at 6.30 p.m. there will be evensong and another address. All the addresses are by the Dean of Victoria, on "Prayer." Arrangements were made for breakfast, till and tea in the Cathedral Hall.

During Sunday mornings, in Lent, the Dean is to give a course of sermons; and the Rev. H. V. Koop will preach in the evenings. Special Lenten services are also being held on Sunday mornings at St. Peter's Church, the preachers being the Rev. E. W. L. Martin, the Rev. H. V. Koop, the Rev. N. V. Halvard, the Rev. N. Evans, the Rev. W. T. Featherstone and the Rev. E. K. Quick.

## NEW FIELD MARSHAL.



General Sir George Milne, who has just been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

## ARBITRATION.

LOCARNO TREATY AS A MODEL.

London, Feb. 21. Lord Cushendun, expressing the British view at the first meeting at Geneva yesterday of the Arbitration and Security Committee, welcomed the remarks of President M. Benes in his introductory memorandum that "the committee creates the measure of security which needs to be applied at its full value." The fact that the covenant could be applied in the majority of cases to prevent war was a fundamental one, to be recognised by the committee.

Lord Cushendun said he entirely approved the proposal for a local security pact, which the president had stated must be regarded at the moment as the only practical form of supplementary guarantee for nations which consider the covenant inadequate.

The British Government thought that the Locarno treaties offered the best model which it could be hoped to follow. He thought the Finnish Government's proposal for financial aid to a state which was the victim of aggression was regarded by British Government as a great inducement to the preservation of peace, quite apart from its value after the outbreak of war. Great Britain was prepared to support this proposal.

Lord Cushendun also paid a tribute to the Swedish draft agreement, which might be acted on as a basis of discussion.—*British Wireless.*

## AMERICA'S AMBITION.

MUST HAVE "FIRST-CLASS NAVY."

Boston, Jan. 28. The Secretary of the Navy (Mr. C. D. Wilbur), speaking at the Middlesex Club, said: "We must have a first-class navy in time of peace if we are to have a first-class navy in time of war. No matter what our social standard may be, nor how we may abhor war, it must be conceded as shameful for a nation that is financially able to equip itself with modern weapons to send its men to battle in ships so inferior that their sacrifice must be the obvious result. The spirit of fairness and decency alone should compel us to provide modern weapons of war. We have the choice between abandoning our navy and maintaining a high degree of efficiency, and the Navy Office plans to do the latter. The idea that ships may be built and placed in reserve to be commissioned in time of hostilities, is utterly impracticable."

## THE REFORM OF THE REICH.

A NEW CHAPTER IN GERMAN HISTORY.

## THE COMING FIGHT.

Berlin, Jan. 12. A terrible miscarriage of justice to be one—this is one of the principal arguments now being advanced by Republican propagandists for the reform of the Reich. This, one of the most difficult, and certainly one of the most interesting chapters in post-war German history, enters on a decisive stage next week when the first meeting of Federal Premiers is held in Berlin.

No more fruitful subject of dispute between reactionaries and Republicans has been raised since the flag question divided the country into black-white-reds and black-red-golds. It has introduced a striking novelty to German politics—a sense of the dramatic in propaganda, and a fuller conception of party battles as they are fought in other countries. Obviously, Germans are learning the game of politics, and the Republicans, using the new methods, are on the lead. How many States, with how many separate organisations for police, revenue, schools, railways, and the general civic apparatus, will exist after this battle has been fought it is impossible to say. The steady influencing of public opinion in favour of a reform which will have to be ruthless if it is to be worth anything, is one of the present virtues of the democratic Press.

The "Jacobowski Case," one of the most powerful levers likely to be used in the coming fight, concerns a Russian labourer who was condemned to death on circumstantial evidence for the murder of his illegitimate four-year-old son. He is now believed to be innocent. He was certainly condemned in the first place, because he lived in Palingen, a strip of country belonging to Mecklenburg-Strelitz, where Prussian criminal investigation is no longer permitted, the Prussian jurisdiction ending twenty miles away. The administration of Lubeck begins eight miles away from the district of Palingen, and that of Hamburg at about the same distance.

## The Jacobowski Trial.

Palingen belongs to Ratzeburg, and Ratzeburg is governed by Neu-Ruppin, which is 200 miles away. It is claimed to-day that because those called upon to investigate the case knew nothing of the district, the conditions, or the people, the Russian labourer, Jacobowski, who protested his innocence to the end, was not given a fair chance. He had always shown kindness to the child, who lived with a drunken old grandmother. He was condemned on the evidence of a week-minded neighbour, since removed to an asylum, chiefly, it is alleged, because he was unable to produce an alibi for the half-hour in which the murder was presumed to have been committed. Jacobowski, who spoke imperfect German, asked for an interpreter, which was refused him.

Members of the jury, questioned since, have declared that they believed him guilty, either because there was nobody else suspected, or because they did not think the death sentence would be carried out. This alibi on what may go on in these isolated strips of country, administered by another State, is being used to throw ridicule upon a system which permits such enclaves. Prussia contains seventy-one of these enclaves. It is small wonder, therefore, that the newly-formed bureau, under the aegis of Dr. Luther, the ex-Chancellor, for the reform of the Reich, mentions the reform of Prussian administration as chief item on the programme. For Prussia to swallow such strips whole would be cause for an embittered outcry; for the Reich to do so would be a natural and comfortable arrangement.

Administrative Absurdities. Bavaria encloses only one small strip of Thuringia, but seven separate bits of Thuringia are contained in Saxony and fourteen parts of Saxony in Thuringia. Brunswick has twenty-eight districts shut in by Prussia. Most absurd fact of all, there are several districts which are administered by two States. Two of these are areas claimed both by Prussia and Wurttemberg. One possesses thirty-three inhabitants, and is ninety acres wide. The other has a population of six and is seventy acres in extent. The administration, it may be presumed, is not particularly difficult, apart from legal complications, but it costs money.

The ability of the Republican Press in bringing such absurdities to the light is counteracted by the argument that Germany has progressed very well all this time in spite of such facts. But the "bureau" for the reform of the Reich, though it is to be looked upon as an extra-party measure, may be presumed to be more reactionary than revolutionary in spirit. It will take into consideration the compensation difficulties involved in throwing so many officials out of employment, and the expense of reconstructing local arrangements, schools and the like.

The number of names in the economic and financial world supporting Dr. Luther are, it is assumed, intended to convince the Reparations Agent-General's department of the genuine attention now to be made to bring about economy in administration. Dr. Luther, who gives no promises and issues no programme, returns to sudden prominence in public life, but is once more open to attack on the grounds that he wants to effect compromise. This, in the flag question, ruined his career as Chancellor.

But it is clear that a beginning is about to be made on the task of reform. If the end in view—a united Germany, a one-State Republic—appears Utopian, optimists can declare that the Germany Republic itself once appeared the highest Utopia of all.

Portsmouth, Jan. 22.

Able-Seaman Edward William Trotter, H.M.S. Resolution, was sentenced by a naval court-martial yesterday to six months' detention for striking Lieutenant Harry Austin Tracey, Royal Marines, while in the execution of his duty. It was pleaded that he was provoked by an improper remark.

Captain C. V. Osborne stated on behalf of Lieutenant Tracey that the expression used was a colloquialism.

The Prince of Wales, having returned to Sandringham from Melton Mowbray, hunted on Jan. 19, with the West Norfolk Fox-hounds, and had a strange experience. A fox found in a tree near the meeting place at Whinborough jumped from a height of 50 feet to the ground and made off, to give a hunt of two hours and a half over a rough country in heavy going, with a best point of twelve miles, and covering a distance of about seventeen miles as hounds ran.

"When a man opens his newspaper to-day, he looks first at the advertisement pages."

THE ABOVE DECLARATION WAS MADE BY MR. HOLBROOK JACKSON, RECENTLY, WHEN SPEAKING AT THE TROCADERO ON THE ART OF ADVERTISING.

The results of judicious advertising are greater to-day than they have ever been before.

"The Hongkong Telegraph" is the best evening newspaper medium in the Colony.

RATES ON APPLICATION.



## MARKET STALL RENTS.

## DISCUSSION AT SANITARY BOARD MEETING YESTERDAY.

The question of readjustment of market stall rents formed the principle subject of discussion at the meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday at the Post Office Building.

The discussion followed the presentation to the board by the Head of the Sanitary Department of the report of the committee formed to enquire into the readjustment of the rents.

The report of the committee reads as follows:

We, the members of the Committee appointed by the Board on the 29th November 1927 to inquire into the question of the readjustment of the rents of Market Stalls, have the honour to report to the Board as follows:

1. We have examined a list of the rents at present being paid in the various markets.

2. The following markets, which have been long established, show wide variations in the rents paid for stalls selling the same commodity—Central, Western Saiyungpun, Wanchai, Saiwanho, Shaukiwan, Shekotsai, Aberdeen, Yaumati, Tsimshatsui, Reclamation Street, Mongkoktsai.

3. Such variations are due to a variety of causes, many of which are obvious. We confine our recommendations to these markets and exclude the newer markets as we consider that such variations as exist in them rest on a true economic basis.

4. We agree that a readjustment is required in these old established markets and consider that the scheme of readjustment which we propose affords no reason for an increase in prices in the stalls affected and is unlikely to cause any such increase.

5. Each market has been treated separately. The average rental paid by the stalls selling one commodity in one market has been calculated and this average has been taken as the minimum rental for stalls in that market selling that commodity. All rentals below this average have been raised to the average figure; and all rentals above the average have been left undisturbed. In most cases the latter are the most recent figures obtained at open auction and they rest therefore on an economic basis.

For example in the Central Market the rents paid for stalls selling pork range from \$1 a month to \$38.60 and calculations show that the average is \$10 a month. All stalls paying less than \$10 a month will, if our scheme is adopted, be called upon to pay \$10 a month or surrender the stalls for auction; while all paying \$10, \$12 or any higher rent will remain unchanged.

6. In a few cases there were complications which caused this

average system to break down. For example fish tanks are sometimes let with the stalls; or a stall may have been sub-divided; or a stall may be of unusual size compared with others in the same market. Each of these cases has been specially considered and account taken of the special circumstances in assessing the new rental proposed.

7. We recommend the adoption of the scheme with effect from 1st July, 1928.

(Sd.) W. J. Carrie, S. W. Tso, Wong Kwong-tin, S. C. Ho.

Mr. Braga's Objections.

The Chairman recommended that the report be adopted.

Mr. Braga, addressing the meeting, said:

I would like to address the meeting on the resolution before the Board.

I understand that after my speech in this Board on the 1st November last, three different deputations of persons in the meat trade saw the H.S.D. and offered to refute by statistical figures a number of my statements which they considered were made without any knowledge of the subject. They said that meat was cheaper here than in Macao or Shanghai. They stated also that they had absolute proof that the present rise in retail prices was actually less than the great rise in "aquezo" of all sorts at the ports of origin; i.e. the local profits have diminished since the chaos.

That the meat dealers should protest against my speech of the 1st of November is not surprising. What the "actual" figures are which were promised in relation of my statements remain to be known. I have perused the special Committee's report and looked in vain for any reference to the "statistics" promised by the meat dealers.

It will be a matter of no surprise to members if I state that the meat dealers in Hongkong, while possibly enjoying a certain form of monopoly, do not enjoy any exclusive privilege in the matter of statistics concerning swine and cattle at the principal places of embarkation for export to Hongkong. The meat dealers' figures at best are *ex parte*. On the other hand, I am in possession of a statement of prices from a disinterested source which has been compiled with scrupulous care, and goes to show that I am not entirely without any knowledge of the subject.

An to Special Committee's report itself, I regret to say it is not as illuminating as I had expected it to be. For example, the third paragraph, referring to variations in stall rents, states: Such variations are due to a variety of causes, many of which are obvious. I may be dense, but I must confess that it would have been much more satisfactory and informative had the report stated what the obvious causes are instead of leaving them to the imagination of readers to conjecture what they may be.

In the fifth paragraph a striking example of the disparity of rents is given. I quote the report: "For example, in the Central Market the rents paid for stalls selling pork

range from \$1 a month to \$38.60."

Happy is the licensee who has been permitted to hold his license, probably under the "hereditary system," for ever so long against his competitor, who pays into the Treasury 33 times as much for the same privilege.

A Pertinent Question.

A pertinent question might be asked: Has the \$1 license been selling his pork at any less price than the \$38 man? If so, what has been the difference in the prices?

Apparently, the "hereditary system" is to continue, for the report states: "All rentals above the average—i.e., \$10—have been left undisturbed. In most cases the latter are the most recent figures obtained at open auction and they rest therefore on an economic basis."

From the "red" book of rentals circulated to members I find that all holders of beef stall licenses are those who have held their licenses since 1st May, 1911, with one exception only.

The Chairman: That refers to the central market only.

Mr. Braga continued: The only change took place in 1910, nearly 18 years ago. The rental figures have remained constant at \$10 as the minimum and \$40 as the maximum. The report offers no satisfactory explanation for this wide variation.

Similarly with the fruits stalls. Excepting a solitary change on the 10th February, 1912, the licenses are the same as those on the 1st May 1911, that is, 17 years ago. As with the beef stalls the rents have been constant, viz., \$15 as the minimum rent and \$35 as the maximum.

Omitted Points.

In a letter dated December 10 last to the President, Dr. Ho expressed himself as opposed to the system the Government is practising, or at any rate, tolerating, of the sub-letting of a stall by the original licensee at an enormous rental.

He now no reason why the Government should not have that much added revenue instead of throwing it over to a man who is too lazy to conduct his own business. Dr. Ho makes a good case against the sub-letting of stalls for profit, and yet the report makes no recommendation against this system of profiteering.

Among the signatories to the report two names appear of members who strongly advocate assistance to New Territories farmers and agriculturists. Yet it is disappointing to see that neither put forward any recommendation whereby produce grown in the New Territories might be given greater facilities for disposal of their produce in the markets of Hongkong and Kowloon.

It is fair to Dr. S. C. Ho to state that he wrote to the H.S.D. urging strongly the claims of the New Territories people; and it is strange that his recommendation was not embodied in the Report.

I will vote against the resolution.

Dr. Ho's Attitude.

Dr. S. C. Ho, addressing the meeting, said: Sir, Mr. Braga has just made reference to one of my recom-

mendations. I should stress the point to the meeting. A system that permits of profiteering with the letting and sub-letting of stall licenses leaves much to be desired. I hope Government will take this matter into serious consideration and devise means to put an effective check on a practice that can only add to the price of foodstuffs to the consumer. The greater the profit to middle men, when there are more than one, the higher price will the resident be called upon to pay for his meat, poultry or vegetables bought in the markets.

I do not know to what extent it may be feasible to render assistance to the New Territories farmers.

Certainly it should be possible to put some scheme on a trial test to see to what extent practical assistance can be afforded to the people of the New Territories in order that they may, on their part, help to reduce the cost of market produce both at Hongkong and Kowloon. Of what good is it to hold Agricultural Shows and offer greater incentives to the farmers to grow more and better vegetables if the Government is not going to grant them greater facilities to dispose of their produce to the inhabitants of the Colony? I would like to see greater efforts exerted to render Hongkong more self-supporting in respect of its food supplies.

Dr. Ho's Letter.

To the President, Sanitary Board, Hongkong, 10th December, 1927.

Dear Sir—With regard to the discussion at the last meeting of the Sanitary Board, and the motion for investigation into the question of readjustment of stall rents at the principal markets of the Colony, I have the honour to submit a few suggestions which embodied my personal opinion concerning the matter, for your kind consideration.

Since the file was sent to me, I have come to the conclusion and quite agree that it is only just and fair to readjust the scale of stall rents at all the principal markets of the Colony, especially so if it is done on an average minimum individually, having particular regard to the question of locality.

I also am opposed to the system the Government is practising, or at any rate, tolerating, of the sub-letting of a stall by the original licensee at an enormous rental. I see no reason why the Government should not have that much added revenue instead of throwing it over to a man who is too lazy to conduct his own business.

As regards the question that the mere readjustment of the rent of market stalls would reduce the price of food, or could, at any rate, produce whatever effect towards lessening it, I am inclined to disagree. It has always been my firm belief that the chief factor governing the price of foodstuffs is dependent on the law of supply and demand. Ever since the last strike, the population of Hongkong has been steadily increasing by the incoming of the additional army and navy as well as Chinese and aliens, due to the ever-increasing troubles of the interior of China. For the last named reason also, imported foodstuffs from the neighbouring ports, or ports of origin had been gradually decreasing so that it would only seem natural for the Colony to experience the shortage in the course of time. Hence the greater demand and the lesser supply obviously produce higher prices. In spite of what has been said, I do not believe that it had anything to do with the market exorbitant, though such undoubtedly existed. The remedy, as I see it, lies solely in the question of how many where can we obtain sufficient quantities of foodstuffs, more particularly vegetables, meat, poultry and eggs, etc., to make the supply equal to the existing and increasing demand. It was seen from the last strike that the people of the New Territories had done splendid work by raising the above-mentioned foodstuffs and greatly helped the situation. The reason why they failed to continue in this good work lies chiefly in the lack of cheap transport, as what facilities there are, such as trains and motor lorries, are so expensive as to leave them little or no profit for their labours, after satisfying the greed of the middlemen with whom they are forced to deal. It is only natural they would rather sell what they had to sell elsewhere.

If the Government will only give them what possible help it can they will only be too willing to co-operate and do their best. If the situation is properly handled with sufficient and effective backing, I see no reason why the Colony cannot be made to be self-supporting as far as the question of these principal foodstuffs is concerned. It seems to me that much more good may be done for the Sanitary Board to appoint a sub-committee to investigate into their case also; and try, if possible, to provide them cheaper means of transport, alleviate their hardships and cause of complaint, if any—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) S. C. Ho.

A Pertinent Question.

The Chairman pointed out that Mr. Braga in his remarks expounded a pertinent question as to whether stallholders paying \$1 were charging less than stallholders paying \$38. He said that they knew there was a difference and added that that was the very reason why the question of re-adjustment of market rents had been brought up.

Continuing he said that the report was intended to be brief, but not too brief. The variations in

the market, as Mr. Braga stated, went back to 1911 and were not perhaps obvious to everybody; they could only be surmised in many cases.

Mr. Carrie then referred to prices paid by stallholders at times of depression or times of boom and pointed out that there must of necessity be a difference.

On the question of sub-letting, the Chairman remarked that one of the conditions of the licence was that sub-letting was strictly prohibited, and he informed the Board that if instances of sub-letting were placed before the Board notice of termination of licence could be given at once.

Continuing, the chairman invited members to bring instances of sub-letting to the notice of the Board, and added that the Board had power to act. The question of sub-letting was not discussed by the sub-committee, which, said the Chairman, was appointed to consider the question of readjustment of the rents and nothing else.

The Farmers.

Regarding the position of farmers, agriculturists and planters of the New Territories, Mr. Carrie said that the power of assisting these people were not with the Board.

The Chairman concluded by saying that he considered the proposal perfectly fair, that the rentals should be readjusted. If a stallholder felt that he was being asked too much, he could remedy the matter by giving up his stall, which would be at once placed on public tender, and perhaps the stallholder might get it back for less.

On being put to the meeting the resolution was carried by three votes to one.

## BANQUE DE LINDO-CHINE.

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Subscribed Capital ..... Fr. 25,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... Fr. 37,500,000

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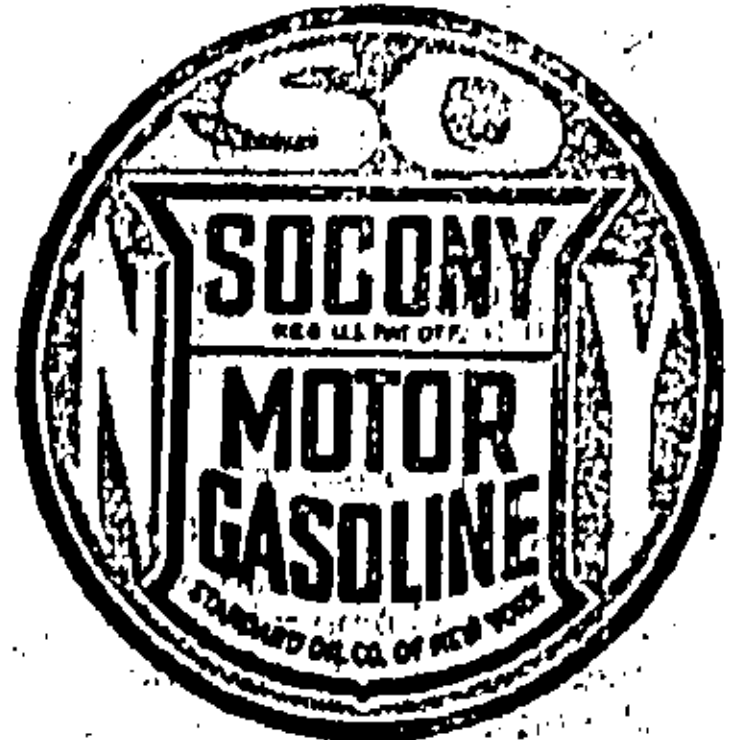
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## COLONY'S HEALTH PROBLEMS.

### HOSPITALS AND WATER SUPPLY.

Important problems connected with the public health of the Colony were discussed at the annual dinner of the Hongkong branch of the British Medical Association held at the Hongkong Hotel last night.

Dr. S. S. Strahan (the President of the Association) presided and among those present, in addition to His Excellency the Governor, were Mr. W. W. Hornell (the Vice-Chancellor of the University), Professor Anderson (the Vice-President of the Association), Dr. W. B. A. Moore (the acting P.C.M.O.), Dr. G. M. Harston, Dr. Jew Hawke and Dr. Saunders.

Proposing the toast of the guests and coupling with it the names of His Excellency the Governor and of the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Strahan expressed his pleasure at seeing such a representative gathering. The originator of modern methods in science, Sir Francis Bacon, although he was not a physician, had a profound knowledge of matters medical, and divided the science of medicine as Caesar did Gaul, into three parts. It was significant that he put in the first place the preservation of health. The medical profession had not such a good conceit of themselves that they thought they could accomplish this unaided. They realised that they had to depend upon the active support and co-operation of the Government in many and far-reaching schemes if the preservation of health was to be attained, and it was for this reason, among many others, that they appreciated far more than he could say, the honour His Excellency had conferred upon them by dining with them that evening. (Applause). Again, they realised that they could not achieve their object unless they had public opinion with them. "All the King's horses and all the King's men" could not achieve this unless they could persuade the public of the justice of their ideals, and what better method, Dr. Strahan asked, could they employ to secure this than the influence of a University. The University of Hongkong had greatly honoured them in that Mr. Hornell, the Vice-Chancellor, as well as the Chancellor, had graced their board that night. (Applause).

#### The Water Supply.

Dr. Strahan proceeded to refer to the new water filtration plant. Sir Claud Severn often boasted that the water supply of the Colony was as pure as that of London, and he (Dr. Strahan) did not think anything would make them renew that boast with greater vehemence than the knowledge that this new filtration system was to be applied to all the water of the Colony. There was only one risk that he could see in it, and that was that in a race between the filters and the water supply, the filters might win, and it would be very reassuring to them if some information could be given that the question of supply was receiving official backing.

#### Malaria Problems.

Referring to the proposal to appoint a malaria expert, Dr. Strahan said that the problems of malaria were wide and divergent and it was possible that experience gained in other countries might not be applicable to Hongkong. For instance, the measures employed for the destruction of one kind of mosquito might lead to the increased propagation of some other brand which would be far more harmful.

Touching upon the War Memorial Hospital, the Chairman said that as individual members, and as a Medical Association, he had to confess that they knew very little about it. They believed that the scheme was going to be a very important one in the Colony, and if only for the reason that they were just as much interested as any other section of the community in its ultimate success, were particularly anxious it should have very careful consideration in every detail. Others of their members were more interested in other hospitals, and the Government Civil Hospital in particular. They yearned for the increased opportunities for good work which new buildings and new equipment would afford. The Council of the Association was always anxious to convey to members any information at its disposal, but when it came to enquiries about the rebuilding of the Government Civil Hospital he was afraid he had to admit that they were unable to do very much.

In conclusion Dr. Strahan, in asking the company to drink to the health of the guests, said the Hongkong branch of the B.M.A. was greatly honoured and much heartened by the kind consideration their guests had shown them

in dining with them that night. (Applause).

#### His Excellency's Tribute.

His Excellency the Governor, at the outset of his speech, expressed the pleasure it gave him at being a guest of the Medical Association that evening because it gave him an opportunity of acknowledging the deep personal debt which he owed to the medical profession in Hongkong. Thanks to the most skilful medical and surgical treatment and to devoted nursing, his wife had been restored to health in spite of sickness which a couple of generations ago could only have ended fatally.

His Excellency proceeded to pay a tribute to modern medicine and modern surgery. Less than a century ago, he said, British troops came to Hongkong for the protection of British interests in China. A large military camp was established at Stanley in beautiful surroundings, and in what to the untrained eye appeared to be a most healthy situation. The mortality among the troops was terrible. Last year, again, the protection of British interests in China demanded the presence of a large British garrison in Hongkong. The troops were quartered in a rope factory, a tannery and on reclaimed land in surroundings which to the untrained, and even to the trained eye appeared to be far less healthy than Stanley, but thanks to modern sanitation and medical science the health of the troops was exceptionally good. Moreover, during last year, about 100,000 Chinese refugees came to Hongkong and of these some 20,000 arrived in December last, but in spite of this large and sudden influx and of the consequent overcrowding of tenement houses, there was no outbreak of plague or other epidemic disease. The health of the Colony was good. He could not but contrast this state of things with the condition of the Colony about a generation ago when he first came as a cadet. The population was then very much smaller, but plague was endemic and there were frequent small-pox scares. Nowadays, notwithstanding the fact that the Colony could not protect itself by quarantine methods against Canton, plague had disappeared, and although there had been cholera in ports North and South, Hongkong had been free from it. This immunity must be attributed mainly, His Excellency said, to modern methods of sanitation. Although these methods involved processes such as lime-washing and house cleansing, which no doubt created considerable inconvenience to householders, he felt it was the duty of citizens of Hongkong to accept cheerfully these inconveniences for the sake of the common good. Therefore, it was not only for himself but the whole Colony he spoke when he returned thanks to the doctors for their beneficent work amongst them and when he wished the Medical Association enduring and increasing success. (Applause).

#### Aberdeen Reservoir.

Dr. Strahan had touched upon four subjects upon which he wanted information—the water supply, malaria, the War Memorial Hospital, and the Government Civil Hospital. With regard to the water supply, he gathered that Dr. Strahan's chief fear was that although the filtration methods were good there might not be the water there to filter in sufficient quantities. The Government had already devised a scheme for a water supply in the Western part of the city which hitherto had most lacked it. The scheme for a new reservoir at Aberdeen had been made public, and he had sent home to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and asked permission to finance it from loan. If the Secretary of State agreed, it was hoped to bring the matter before the Legislative Council in July next when the Budget would be considered. The effect of this scheme would be to relieve, to a very great extent, the difficulties in connexion with the supply to the Western part of Victoria city, but he did not for a moment pretend that it would solve the water problem. Another sessional paper was in preparation by the Public Works Department which would give a comprehensive survey of the problem. First of all there was the question as to whether they could use salt water to any extent; then there was the question as to whether they could develop more reservoirs on the island, in regard to which he thought he might say Aberdeen was the last they could construct in Hongkong; and, thirdly, there was the question of what could be done toward supplying water from the mainland.

#### Vehicular Transport.

That last point was connected with another problem, that of vehicular transport across the harbour. There had been a scheme, as they all knew, for a vehicular ferry, which would be very costly owing to the construc-

tion of wharves and of three large ferry steamers, and the question had arisen as to whether it would not be more economical in the long run for the Colony to build a subway under the harbour, such as existed in many other parts of the world, which could be also as an aqueduct. These problems were all being summarised and placed before the Legislative Council, and when that had been done, he hoped to appoint a Commission to advise him on the solution of the problem. With regard to malaria, there had already been provided in this year's estimates, the salary of a malaria research officer. That matter had now passed out of his hands, and it was for the Secretary of State, in consultation with those best able to advise, to select an officer to fill the post. (Applause).

#### New Hospitals.

Touching upon the question of the War Memorial Hospital, His Excellency said that when he came to the Colony he found there was already in existence a War Memorial Hospital Committee. That body then had in contemplation the construction of the War Memorial Hospital at Stubbs Road. It appeared to him that Stubbs Road was a very unsuitable place, and he found that there was much support in the Colony for that view. He therefore asked the Committee to meet him and discuss the matter, and eventually they decided not to build on the Stubbs Road site, which would eventually revert to Government and for which he had in mind, if funds permitted, the building of an infectious diseases hospital. Then came the question as to where the War Memorial Hospital should be built, and he now understood the Hospital Committee had purchased an area of land on the ridge leading from Jardine's Corner to Mount Kellott. They proposed to build the hospital there. The medical profession to the best of his knowledge and belief was represented on that Committee by the late P.C.M.O. and also by Dr. Black. The matter had now reached a stage when the Committee was so deeply committed to the Kellott Ridge site, that the hospital was likely to be built there.

As to the Government Civil Hospital, His Excellency said he felt a new hospital was necessary and ought to be built with the least possible delay. He had recently been in consultation with the Dir-

ector of Public Works upon this question, and he was preparing plans and a sessional paper giving full details, which would soon be published. The cost of the hospital, as now designed, including equipment would be about \$8,000,000, of which about three-fifths would have to be found in the first year of construction, \$1,000,000 the next year and the balance in the last year. He very much hoped to be able to make a beginning with this scheme next year.

#### The Corner Turned.

In conclusion, His Excellency said the financial figures of the Colony were beginning to look much more attractive than when he first came. The corner had, he thought, at last been turned. (Applause). Week by week this year the figures of revenue, had shown an increase over the estimates, and therefore he trusted that when the Budget came to be framed for 1929 they might be able to take their courage in both hands and embark on new projects. He thought they might now safely do so because the end of 1928 would see the completion of practically all the commitments which the past had left. (Applause).

#### Mr. Hornell's Reply.

Mr. Hornell, replying, acknowledged the debt the University owed to the medical practitioners of Hongkong. If it had not been for the old Medical School, started by Sir Patrick Manson and which was for years supported by the medical practitioners of the Colony, the Medical Faculty of the University, which had now some 100 students, could never have come into existence. (Applause). He could well believe when they started the Faculty that the doctors felt a certain amount of apprehension, but he could only say that so far as he knew the relations between the University and the practitioners had been most cordial. He thanked the doctors for the encouragement and support they had given to the University. (Applause).

#### The Chinese Medical Association.

Dr. Anderson proposed the toast of the Hongkong Chinese Medical Association. The aims of the two societies, he said, were exactly similar—to promote medical science and to maintain the honour and interests of the profession. Dr. Anderson paid a tribute to the manner in which the Chinese Medi-

## POLICE RESERVE.

### ORDERS BY THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT.

Commendation.—Constable R. G. T. C. Woo is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for valuable assistance given to the regular police in the recovery of stolen goods.

Training-Part I.—Those members of the Chinese Company who have not yet been passed out as efficient in Part I will attend for Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises at the Central Police Station under Sergeant R. J. Hunt every Tuesday and Thursday until further notice: fall in at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Muff.

#### Flying Squad.

Training-Part I.—Members of the Flying Squad who have not yet been passed out as efficient in Part I will attend for Squad Drill at the Central Police Station under Sergeant R. J. Hunt every Thursday at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress—Muff.

Patrol.—The weekly instructional patrol of the Hongkong section on Thursday, February 22nd, will start from Central Police Station as usual at 5.15 p.m. sharp.

#### Sharpshooters' Co.

Revolver Instructional Class.—This will be held at the office of the Officer in charge, New Fire Station Building every Monday at 5.00 p.m.

(Sgd.) L. H. C. Caithron, A.S.P.  
Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1928.

cal Association had taken an interest in the problem of public health, and expressed the great debt all of them owed to Dr. Jew Hawke, whose name he coupled with the toast, for the way in which several years ago he negotiated the treaty of peace between the medical fraternity and established an era of harmony in the profession in Hongkong. (Applause).

Dr. Jew Hawke replied in a most impressive speech, in which he expressed the hope that before long the Chinese Medical Association would have the honour of welcoming His Excellency the Governor and the members of the B.M.A. to a similar banquet.

During the evening a number of musical items were rendered by local artists.

## SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS IN 1928.



Jerusalem, Palestine. March 19th-April 1st.  
Missionaries' World Congress.

London. June 26th-July 7th.  
World's Dairy Congress.

Amsterdam, Holland. July 28th-August 12th.  
Olympic Games.

Cambridge, England. July 14th-25th.  
International Geographical Congress.

Munich, Bavaria. July 26th-August 31st.  
Wagner and Mozart Festival.

Vienna, Austria. July.  
Festival of German Singing Federation.

Oslo, Norway. August.  
International Congress of Historians.

Amsterdam, Holland. August.  
International Physical Education Congress.

Budapest, Hungary. September 3rd-9th.  
International Congress in regard to illness arising from employment and industrial accidents.

Sydney, Australia. September 12th-17.  
Eucharistic Congress.

Japan. November 7th or 8th.  
Coronation of His Majesty, The Emperor of Japan.

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## OUR NEW SERIAL

## THE VANISHING VENGEANCE

By DOUGLAS NEWTON.

Author of "Double Crossed," "Low Ceilings," "Green Ladies," etc.

## CHAPTER XIX.

In the silence that followed this revelation of Otto Rigg's villainy they heard a car start in the drive outside.

Martin Stannard crossed to the window, drew the curtain a little aside, and looked out. When the car had driven away he came back.

"Hugo's car," he said. "Hugo is going back to his house." He stopped and thought, and then came and stood by Joyce.

"What you tell me," he said, "means a change of plan. I think you are in real danger, Joyce, and we have to save you. And I see a way to save you, I think. I've got to go now, but I'll come back for you. I'll get you away."

"I'll get myself," she answered, with a slight shudder. "What you tell me decides me. I have some money—I'll go by the first train to London."

"They won't let you, Joyce," said Stannard, simply. "Don't you understand they simply can't let you? You know too much about their lying and trickery. If you get free and speak freely you'll tell a story that will pin them down—when my story is heard. They know that. They won't let you go."

"They don't stop me," she said, but her tone was more courageous than she felt.

"They'll dare anything, Joyce," he said, evenly. "There is too much at stake. They can't let you go. If you move, they'll move too. They'll stop you. They may do desperate things. Even if they don't, they will bring up something against you that will silence you."

"Nothing can silence me," she said.

"They can, as they silenced Annie Purvis."

"O-h!" shuddered Joyce. "But even if they try to put me in prison I can still speak."

"But will you be believed? You see how it is, Joyce, they know what you know. They will frame a charge against you that will make everything you say seem to be lies. They'll accuse you of being in conspiracy with me, of trying to protect your own criminal ends by lying about them. Oh, they'll pose as being virtuous, and they'll have money and they have power. You'll be helpless in Otto Rigg's cunning hands."

Joyce gave a little gasp, and her voice broke, pitifully as she said: "In there, hope at all, Martin? Are honest people so helpless in the hands of such blackguards?"

"They are if they don't meet low cunning with cunning almost as low," he said, grimly. "I know that is what I am doing. But don't be afraid, my dear. Their day is nearly done. In quite a short time now I think I shall have done something which will have rounded off my task, and will lead to the end of them. Once I have got what I want they won't hurt you."

"What are you going to do, Martin?"

"I can't tell even you yet, Joyce," he said. "But it should be soon over now."

"Soon?"

"A matter of hours only."

"A matter of hours," she said, with a tremor in her tone. "And until then?"

"I must ask you to be brave and wait."

"Here?"

"I think it will be safe here for the time. I shall come for you as soon as I can."

"And—and if it isn't safe?" she said, slowly.

He thought, put his hand in his coat pocket, brought out an automatic pistol.

"This'll be a protection," he smiled.

"Oh," she cried, gazing at it in horror. "I can't—I can't!"

"I'm not suggesting that you should kill any one, Joyce," he said, with a sober smile. "I'm rather giving it to you as an alarm. If anybody attacks you, tries to burst open that door, or get in through the window, fire it, and fire it often. Fire it into the air, anywhere. The more noise you make the better. You see, the police, in fact the whole neighbourhood, is so jumpy that you'll have a crowd running here at the first shot. And while there's a crowd here you are safe. You can tell them a story about burglars, or—or about me threatening you, if you like."

Joyce took the pistol, but said: "The crowd will go away in time."

"Quite, but I guarantee they put a policeman on guard, and that will queer Otto's pitch. And, in any case, morning will be here soon now, and you should be safe by daylight."

There was again the sound of a car leaving outside. Again Martin Stannard slipped to the window.

"The police-sergeant and the detective leaving," he said. "And that, I think, is a signal to me to be going."

He stood for a moment, his fine, lean face in thought.

"I think I have thought of everything, Joyce," he said, presently. "There is, perhaps, a final thing—that is, if there is no other way of escape, go straight to the Dark House and take shelter there."

"Your mother made the same offer, Martin," said Joyce.

"Of course she did," he smiled. "And we both mean what we say. If you are too hard pressed, go there. You'll be safe."

"Won't it give you—your hiding-place away, Martin?"

"Even if they follow you to the door," he smiled, "they won't find my hiding-place. Have no fear, my dear, and come at once if you are in danger."

"And now will you switch out your light, for I am going to make what the story writers call my getaway by the balcony?"

"There's a man outside watching, Martin," she said, fearfully, as she switched out the light.

"I think you've learnt enough about me now, Joyce, to know that a man on the watch doesn't make very much difference to my movements."

"You can hide yourself a little behind the boxes of plants," she whispered, going over to his side as he stood by the window.

"Yes, I know," he said. "Good-bye, my dear."

"Good-bye, Martin," she whispered. "But where are you going?"

"I'm going to call on Hugo Shanly—while Hugo Shanly still feels he is safe."

"My dear," she breathed, "be careful."

"More than ever now, Joyce dear," he breathed, and his fingers closed on her hand.

For an instant she felt the pressure of his lips on her palm, then the curtains parted softly, letting in a strip of moonlight. Against that moonlight she saw his figure crouching almost flat. The window swung open softly, and no more than a jar. He was gone.

Joyce pulled the window to and adjusted the curtain. She went and sat in the chair by her bed. She felt far from sleep. More, she felt so nervous, so fearful, that she simply dared not take off her clothes.

She sat for more than an hour, thinking, until the little clock on her mantelpiece pointed to well after three o'clock, and she saw by the chinks in the curtains (for she had not switched on the light again) that the moon had gone, and the black darkness of the early morning hours was here.

Her thoughts were always the same. She reviewed the whole circumstances of the terror that had sprung up since she had first seen Martin Stannard and Seward Gamlin had been found dead. She reviewed Otto Rigg's attitude, his lies, his cunning, his duplicity. She thought with a shudder of his coldblooded ruthlessness. She saw that he was wicked, wicked right through. He was, as it were, not a graven image of finance, as she had thought, but a graven image of evil.

Evil—yes, he was evil. And yet, as things stood, he was the man whom the law protected and Martin Stannard was the evildoer whom the law hunted.

She always came back to that, the mystery of Martin Stannard, and this "work" he was doing.

There was no doubt that he was doing something, that drove these men, Otto and his friends, beyond the verge of desperation. He had some terrible power over them which crushed them with fear.

He had called on Seward Gamlin: as a result of that call Seward Gamlin had taken his own life. He had called on Henry Maker, and Henry Maker had bolted in panic. He had called on James Fedden, and the call had been such a shock that James Fedden's weak heart had given way and he had died.

Two men dead and one flying the country because Martin Stannard had called. And two men, Hugo Shanly and Otto Rigg, obviously so much in dread of such a call that they were willing to murder Martin Stannard to prevent it.

And other things added to the mystery, piling it up. Those gifts to the sufferers in Consolidated Exploitations were part of the mystery. Each man, Gamlin, Maker, and Fedden, had sent huge sums to the Public Trustee as a result of Stannard's call. No doubt about that. Maker and Fedden themselves had admitted he had made them do this. Martin Stannard himself had admitted that he had posted Gamlin's gift.

That was an amazing thing: why should those rich, hard-bitten, avaricious men make those gifts and then have died or run away? Did Martin Stannard actually force them to send that money? Or did they, as Otto Rigg had suggested,

## PROPERTY SALE.

## DES VOUEUX ROAD LOT AT HIGH PRICE.

Property situated in Des Voeux Road West and consisting of 16 houses and four godowns of one storey each, were put up at the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon by Mr. E. V. M. R. do Sousa, and although there was a fair attendance, only one bid was received over the opening price and the lot was knocked down without opposition, at three and a half lakhs of dollars.

The lot put up consisted of the remaining portions of Marine Lots No. 204 and 205 together with the buildings thereon erected and known as Nos. 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, and 366, Des Voeux Road West and four one storey godowns at the rear thereof.

The property is held for the unexpired term of 999 years from November 1864, having an area of 26,747 square feet at an annual Crown Rental of \$472.

Opening at \$350,000 with bids of \$500 acceptable, only one call was made at the minimum and the lot was knocked down to Mr. P. T. Li for \$350,500.

## LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

B	O	O	K
B	O	O	N
B	O	R	N
W	O	R	N
W	O	R	M

send the money to the Public Trustee to defend Stannard, to prevent him taking their money?

And then, again, there was all those papers that were missing. All the papers of 19—In the case of every one of the men they had been taken. Why? What had Mr. Dudley said? Hadn't he said that 19—was the year of the Consolidated smash?

Joyce's pulse quickened a little. Was that getting near it? All of them were directors of Consolidated Exploitations, and Martin Stannard had been a director, too. Was there something about that smash that the public did not know? Was that the key of the mystery?

It all seemed to point that way, and yet Joyce could not understand it. The papers had made it plain that Martin Stannard by his theft was alone responsible for the Consolidated bankruptcy. Mr. Dudley, from the Public Trustee's office, had had no doubt about it. The fact that Martin Stannard himself was in hiding showed that he knew that he would be arrested if the police could place their hands on him. His very callousness at times seemed to indicate a certain strain of ruthlessness. Was he really a criminal, as Otto Rigg had suggested—or was he an innocent man trying to force blackguards to clear his name?

(To be continued.)

## OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

## BANANA IS VALUABLE FOOD.

## NO LONGER SUSPECT.

The banana has forced its way out of the foods looked upon with suspicion to the group that men consider the staples of the human dietary.

For people in many tropical countries it is the chief source of carbohydrate or sugar in the diet. This fruit is now abundant, easily obtained and available at a moderate cost.

Because of the skin that covers it, the banana reaches the purchaser in a clean condition. It is easily peeled and therefore readily eaten under any circumstances. It requires no cooking, but it may be prepared in a number of ways to add variety to its taste.

## Water and Heat.

A comparison made by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the banana has 75.3 per cent. of water as against 73.3 per cent. for the potato, 1.3 per cent. protein as against 2.2 per cent. for the potato, 0.6 per cent. fat as against 0.1 per cent., 22.0 per cent. carbohydrate as against 18.4 per cent. for the potato and 0.8 per cent. mineral matter as against 1.0 per cent.

The banana provides about 460 calories as against 385 calories for the potato. The 460 calories per pound provided by the banana may be compared with 290 calories for the apple, 240 for the orange, 670 for lima beans, 470 for green corn, 465 for green peas, 215 for beets, 210 for carrots, 145 for cabbage, 110 for spinach and 105 for asparagus.

The banana does not interfere in any way with digestion if it is eaten ripe. Any fruit when eaten in the green state may produce digestive disturbances, but the banana when ripe, or when cooked in the unripe stage, is easily digested.

## Ripens After It's Picked.

As most people now know, the banana is picked green and when received is often still green and hard. The starch in it is not broken down into sugars. The fruit ripens and in the process the change from starch to sugars takes place. An indication of the ripening is the complete disappearance of the green from the peel. Until the banana is fully ripe it should be kept at the room temperature and not in the ice chest. Cold will prevent ripening and the development of the sweet flavour.

As to the vitamin content of the banana recent investigations by Eddy of the Columbia University indicate that the banana has about one-twentieth the value of pure butter for Vitamin A, and is about equal to green peas for this vitamin; for Vitamin B it is about equal to tomato juice and nearly to the best milk; for C it compares favourably with oranges and tomatoes. It is deficient in Vitamin D, the substance that prevents rickets.

## SHARE PRICES.

## TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

## Banks.

Hongkong Bank, \$1255 b.  
Chartered Bank, \$211 b.  
Mercantile A. & B., £321 n.  
P. and O. \$10 n.  
East Asia, \$671 b.

## Insurances.

Canton Ins., \$627 b.  
Union Ins., \$316 b.  
North China, Ins., Tls. 143 n.  
Yangtze Ins., \$461 b.  
China Underwriters, \$21 n.  
China Fires, \$215 n.  
H. K. Fire Ins., \$685 b.

## Shipping.

Douglases, \$43 b.  
H. K. Steamboats, \$27 b.  
H. K. Tugs, \$290 s.  
Indo-Chinas, (Prof.) \$361 b.  
Shell Trans., \$7/- n.  
Union Waterboats, \$19 b.

## Mining.

Benguets, \$21 s.  
Kailans, 66/- b.  
Lampkats, Tls. 181 b.  
S'hai Exploration, Tls. 2.85 n.  
Raubs, \$42 b.  
Tronohs, 17/6 b.

## Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$133 n.  
Whampoa Docks, \$481 b.  
China Providents \$6 b.  
Hongkows, Tls. 163 b.  
New Engineerings, Tls. 5 s.  
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 97 b.

## Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. \$7.60 s.  
Orientals, Tls. 2 b.  
S'hai Cottons, Tls. 48 (old) b.

## Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$3.65 b.  
H. K. Lands, \$651 s.  
S'hai Lands, Tls. 137 b.  
Humphreys, \$141 b.  
Realities, \$8.90 n.  
Territorials, \$11 n.

## Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$261 s.  
Peak Trams, (old) \$14 n.  
Star Ferries, \$631 n.  
China Lights, (Comb.) \$161 s.  
H'kong Electric, \$74 s.  
Macao Electric, \$21 b.  
Telephones, \$4.30 s.  
China Buses, Tls. 64 n.  
Singapore Traction, 11/9 b.

## Industrials.

China Sugars, \$10.20 b.  
Malabons, \$271 n.  
Canton Ices, \$4 b.  
Cements (Comb.) \$11.60 b.  
Ropes (Old) \$91 s.  
United Asbestos \$10 s.

## Stores &amp;c.

Dairy Farms, \$191 b.  
Watsons, \$12.30 b.  
Der A. Wing, \$6 s.  
Lano Crawfords, \$3.10 n.  
Mackintosh, \$22 s.  
Sinceros, \$9 b.  
Wm. Fowells, \$5 n.  
Miscellaneous.  
Amusements, \$29 b.  
Constructions, \$11 n.  
B'que Ind. G. Bonds, 56% b.  
H. K. G. Loan, 5% Prem.



**GLAXO** builds firm flesh, plenty of strong bone, and a sound constitution. It contains nothing whatever to harm baby or cause him pain. That is why if baby is fed on Glaxo he will progress steadily day by day into happy childhood. Give your baby Glaxo—the food doctors recommend and give to their own babies—the food that has successfully reared the children of 5 Royal Nurseries. It will make yours a bonnie baby too.



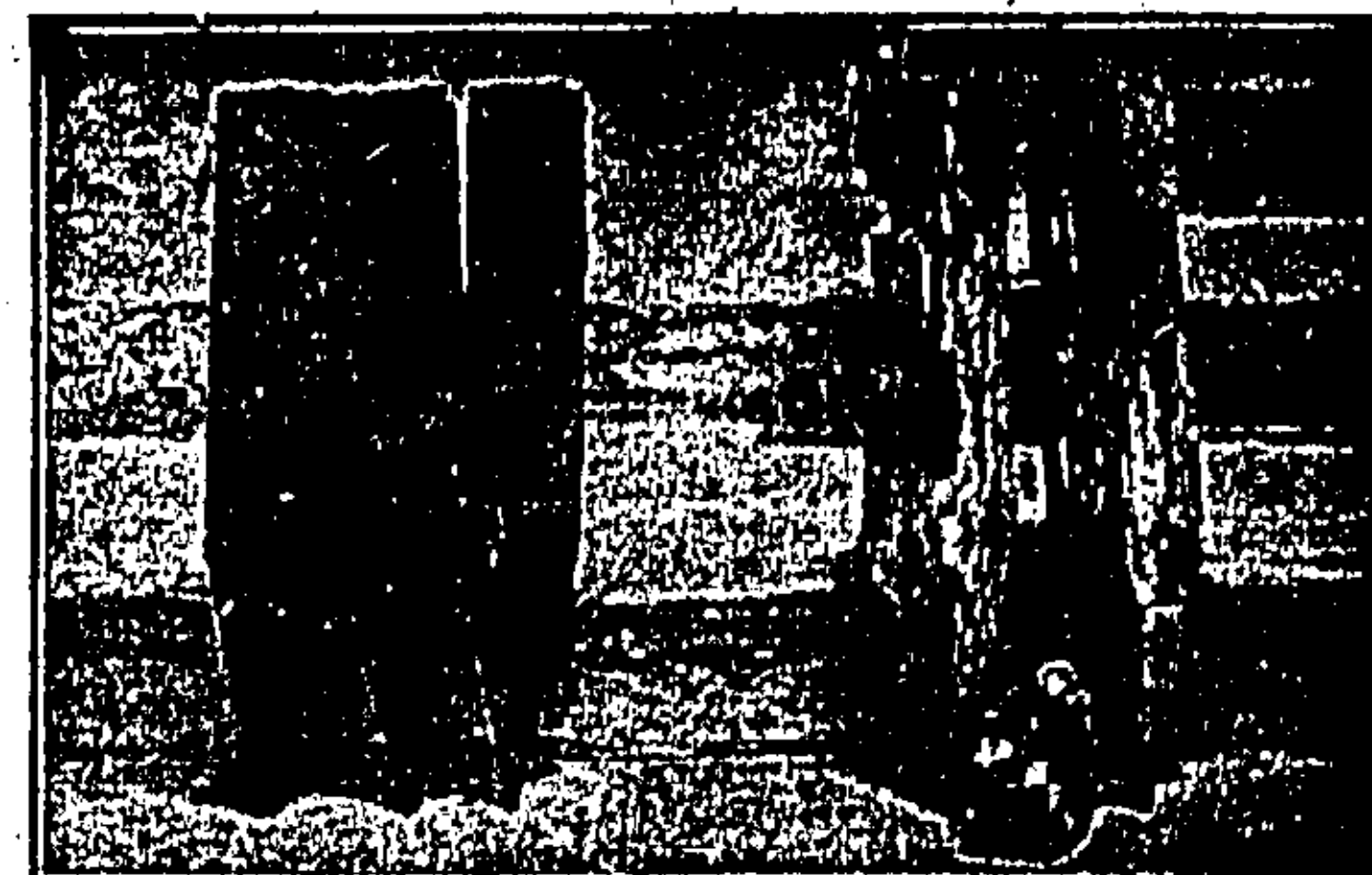
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S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" ... via Suez Canal 23rd Mar.  
S.S. "RHESUS" ... via Suez Canal 6th Apr.  
S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal 20th Apr.  
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**GILMAN CO., LTD. G. E. HUYGEN.**  
Hongkong. Agents. Canton.

## COMMERCIAL AVIATION

### HONGKONG STATION ADVOCATED.

Before a large and distinguished gathering at the Theatre Royal yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. Vaughan-Fowler, Adjutant of the Kai Tak Aerodrome, delivered an interesting lecture in which he advocates the development of commercial aviation in Hongkong and the Far East. He gave figures of estimated charges for such a service, and said that the scheme would be best organized on the lines of a seaplane service.

Amongst the large audience were their Excellencies Sir Cecil Clementi (Governor of Hongkong), Sir Miles Lampson, (British Minister to Peking), Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, Major-General C.C. Luard, General Officer Commanding (South China), Commodore Pearson and many prominent businessmen and officials.

In introducing the lecturer the Chairman said: "Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen.—The Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce have been very glad to take this opportunity of convening this meeting to hear an address on aviation. It is a subject, I think, which is of great interest to all of us. The great strides made by commercial aviation and aerial transport in Europe and America during the last two years really make us wonder if we shall not almost immediately see the development of such services in this part of the world. We are fortunate in having Mr. R. Vaughan-Fowler to talk on the subject this afternoon. He is, as you are aware, the Adjutant of the Kai Tak Aerodrome where he has been for the past year, and has had great opportunities for studying conditions for flying locally. He has been interested in commercial aviation for a great number of years. In 1919, he was one of the first pilots in the Handley-Page transport services. He was then two years in Japan with the Japanese Navy and in studying and working for commercial aviation in Japan. Since then he has been particularly interested in the development of commercial aviation in this part of the world. For the past five years he has been in the Air Force ending with the past year in Hongkong, as I have said. I have great pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Vaughan-Fowler, and I can commend his address to your very careful attention. (Applause.)"

### Looking Back.

The lecturer who was warmly greeted with applause when he rose to speak prefaced his remarks by pointing out that a matter-of-fact acceptance of things as they were now in the sphere of aviation would not conduce to a just appreciation of the wonderful progress made, so he must take his audience back to the beginning of things; to a period 3,000 years ago when flying as a human possibility was contemplated by a Chinese. This man, who was a scholar, discovered that he could very well fly without any mechanical contrivance by thought, and concentrated thought alone. He was very successful until one day when flying along a sea beach he noticed women bathing in the water, whereupon he crashed and came down to earth. (Laughter.) Then again, 650 years after the Christian era, there lived in Japan a man who being condemned to death, escaped himself at the critical moment from the ground, and that by the exercise of thought also. The speaker would not for one moment say that these first flights were of a genuine nature, he simply mentioned them to show that the idea of flying had always been present in the human mind.

Proceeding, the lecturer retraced the history of aviation from the memorable attempt made by the Wright Brothers 26 years ago with their crude contrivance, and the more spectacular attempts made by the two Frenchmen, Farman and Bleriot, the latter of whom succeeded for the first time in crossing the English Channel, but came to grief at the very end of the journey, by crashing on the cliffs just behind Folkestone.

### Progress Since 1910.

The years 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1914 saw the various countries taking more interest in aviation from the military and naval standpoint, but it was not until the outbreak of the Great War that the real incentive was given to the development of aviation; and a marked improvement achieved in both the quality and speed of the machine. Actually, it was but small time in comparison with present-day standards, but it represented at least a great step in the forward progress of aviation.

The Armistice found the factories then operating for the Government, with the acute problem of what to do with the machinery and machines thus left on their hands, and it was then that attention was turned to the possibilities of commercial aviation. The machines used for this purpose, by the Handley-Page Company in 1919, were merely converted war-bombers and fighters, with but small lifting power and limited accommodation in the form of the slatted wing control to prevent stalling, that was now built into the Handley-Page commercial aeroplane. Those old machines were also costly to operate, and at the unattractive cost of £25 for a single fare to Paris, they continued in service for some time before this price had to come down to £15. Now, with more efficient and better machines replacing the wartime type, the fare was reduced to £4.15s.

### British Imperial Airways.

But such improvements as had been effected were not accomplished without a radical decision calling for much courage. A speed of 70 miles an hour was useless for commercial aviation, and having operated those machines month in and month out and as the mistake was being more and more clearly demonstrated; and as it also became apparent that a period of serious competition was being entered upon with French and Dutch services, it was resolved to build a new machine. But the new product proved to be only as first cousin to its predecessor, when it was actually brought into service in 1921-22. Although distinctly better than the old type, there were many things which were still lacking.

When the great slump occurred in 1921, the Government came to the rescue of the Handley-Page Company with a subsidy of 25 per cent, on the gross takings; but that was hardly satisfactory in view of the large subsidies which foreign companies were receiving from their respective Governments. Then the great decision was taken. It was agreed by the various British Companies to pool together their resources in a new Company called the British Imperial Airways, Limited, and not without courage, did they scrap their old and obsolete machines, facing a great financial loss, in so doing, but to the end that greater reliability was sought for and realised in the new machines that were next put into service.

### Commercial Flying.

The reliability was in the direction of safe landing, landing in bad weather conditions, a paying load, a good top speed, and what was most important of all, an economical cruising speed. Such features were just as desirable here as they were in England. Outside of these, that which would make for profitable commercial flying, would be increased comforts for both passengers and pilots which could be added without great cost.

Experiments were made with various types of machines that would combine all those advantages, and, commencing with the twin-engine machine, the choice definitely fell on the triple-engine aeroplane as a sound commercial proposition. These were now being built and already operated not only in England but also between Cairo and London. From the aeronautical point of view they offered great safety, for they could fly with full load on only two engines, and by virtue of the fact that they could do that, obviously they had ample reserves of power which would stand in great service when required on these long voyages. Petrol was economised when a machine running "full out" consumed 25 to 35 gallons per hour could be throttled down to a mere 14 or 15 gallons. Such economy in petrol consumption made for greater practicability of air-travel.

With such machines, a trip to Shanghai against the tooth of the North-East Monsoon at this time of year could be accomplished at between 80 and 90 miles an hour after making due provision for wind resistance.

### Passenger-Carrying.

The lecturer then proceeded to give statistics in connexion with the passenger and merchandise services of the Handley-Page transportation service, showing that after the slump of 1921, when more improved machines came into use, the figures under both those headings steadily increased to the convincing extent they were today. "It shows that the business people of the world are slowly, very slowly, but none the less steadily, using the air-lines, and it is very important thing, because it

(Continued on Page 13.)

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## COMMERCIAL AVIATION

(Continued from Page 12.)

means that air-lines have come to stay.

The lecturer coming to the nearest aspect presented by the question of Far Eastern commercial aviation, believed that those triple-engine aeroplanes were ideal for aerial transport in China, but he thought that whatever machine was used, it was forced at the present stage to the sea-route and had to be flying-boats, as the topographical features of China, with its mountains and its paddies, were not adaptable, without reclamation or preparation, to the needs of land-planes. He was without statistics of actual flying conditions in China to assist him in a more correct computation of distances and other factors in sea-plane flying out here, but he thought that the recent remarkable feat of British flying boats cruising in the Baltic with the British Prime Minister clearly demonstrated the efficiency, durability, reliability, and advantages in saving of time that could be derived from the use of a flying boat along the China Coast. A seaplane had been known to remain for twelve months, except for the time it took in flying, at its buoy without its serviceability being impaired.

## Operating Costs.

Operating costs were small in such a class of machine, being reckoned at \$3.50 per ton mile, and in the case of the triple-engine boat, at \$1 per ton mile. He thought Hongkong Harbour was ideal for the purposes of a seaplane service along the Coast. Reliability was the first consideration, and he believed that they could expect this in a British engine. Crashes were a rare occurrence, and he thought that these could be minimized still further not only with recent improvements as for instance, the slotted wing device, but also with an adequate weather-reporting service.

Quoting statistics to illustrate this point, the lecturer proceeded to say that newspapers made a sensation of aeroplane crashes and unduly influenced the minds of the public against flying, because they could get more news out of it and sell more papers, he was told. (Laughter.)

He then dealt with the respective distances which it would take to journey to various points from Hongkong, pointing out that where the ordinary voyage by steamer and train to London would occupy 21 days, the same distance could be accomplished by flying with a remarkable cutting down of the time to 12 days, and that without renouncing any of the ordinary comforts of a hotel and bed at night. Such a feat was not out of the realm of practicable achievements when a local service was connected up with the trunk airline at Singapore, when it was established as had been projected.

The speaker digressed at this stage to refer to aero clubs which he thought were not merely sporting affairs, but were necessary to a nation in making its people "air-minded." In course of time, it should be possible to use an aeroplane with much the same convenience that one used a motor-car.

## Cruising Ranges.

Developing on the idea of imperial aerial communication, to which Hongkong could well be one of the links, the speaker referred to the respective cruising ranges of airships and aeroplanes, and the

establishment of Empire Air Services (as was from time to time reported by Reuters), and expressed himself in favour of the lighter and more mobile aeroplane for such needs as were required by commerce in the Far East. He spoke of the construction of the R.100 and R.101 for Trans-Atlantic flights, and said that near future event would be a keen race between the British organizations and the German Zeppelin Company for the honour of the first trans-Atlantic commercial flight. He outlined the easy stages that would be accomplished by airship travel on the present projected trunk line to India and Australia, with Singapore possibly being eventually brought into the scheme. In which case, it was but another step to connect up Hongkong to this Empire air route.

Their part of this link would take them to Indo-China, where it would be impossible owing to the presence of high barrier of mountains, to have a straight line to Saigon, or to Calcutta. But there was in contemplation a French aeroplane service to be based at Saigon, and from Saigon to Bangkok and Singapore it was a natural and incidental stage in the development of local aviation service. He thought that such aviation facilities as had been extended to French-aimen in India called for preoccupation on the part of French Indo-China in the event of their territory being brought within the scheme. The lecturer remarked that one of the most important preliminary tasks in connexion with the development of commercial aviation was obtaining international agreement as to the use of the air space, that the most suitable routes would not be barred because of local objection to aeroplanes of other nations flying over particular territory.

## Coastwise Air Service.

Dealing with a China coastwise air-boat service, Mr. Vaughan-Powder traced by means of a map, the natural route which this would take to include such stopping places as Poochow, Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai. He pointed out the advantages of travel by aeroplane. He estimated charges for an aeroplane trip to Shanghai at \$170 per head. At first sight this might appear to be high when compared with steamer fares, but was well worth the expenditure in view of the immense saving of time.

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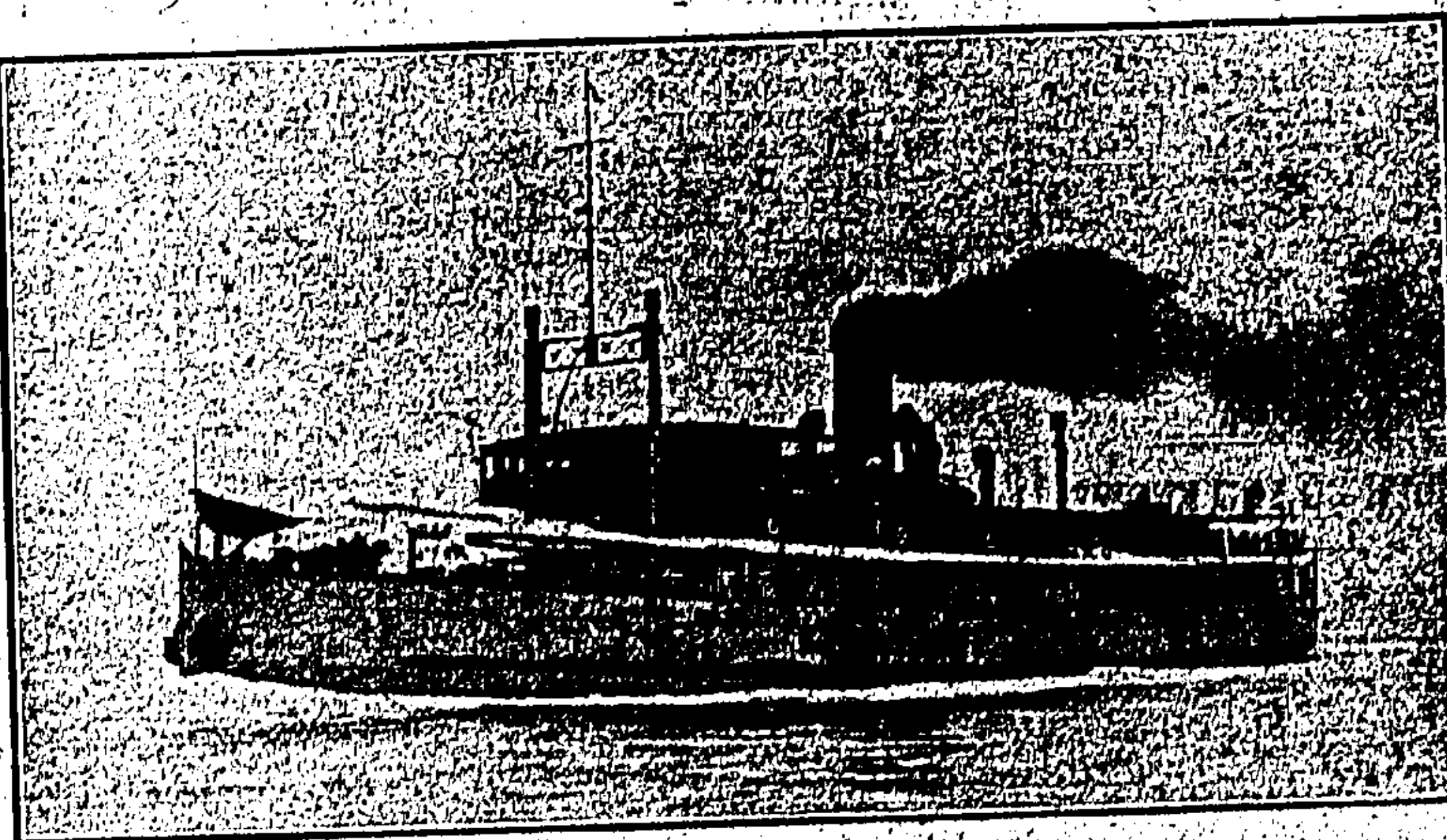
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KHIVA	9,135	10th Mar.	Marseilles, L'don & A'warp
KASIMIR	8,985	17th Mar.	M'ses, L'don, A'warp & Hull
MIRZAPORE	6,715	18th Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
KARMALA	9,128	24th Mar.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	31st Mar.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,144	7th Apr.	Marseilles, L'don & A'warp
MONGOLIA	16,504	14th Apr.	Marseilles & London
INAGORE	5,283	21st Apr.	Marseilles & London
MOBEA	10,953	28th Apr.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	12th May	Marseilles, L'don & A'warp
JEYPORE	5,318	19th May	Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,986	26th May	Marseilles & London
DELTA	8,097	8th June	Marseilles, L'don & A'warp
NOVARA	6,989	16th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
RANPURA	16,601	23rd June	Marseilles & London

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MONGOLIA	16,504	2nd Mar.
TAKIWA	7,936	2nd Mar.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Mar.
SHIRALA	7,841	9th Mar.
INAGORE	5,283	12th Mar.
MANTUA	10,946	16th Mar.
LAHORE	5,252	19th Mar.
SANTHIA	7,754	21st Mar.
TAKADA	6,949	28th Mar.
MOREA	10,953	30th Mar.
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Apr.
JEYPORE	6,318	10th Apr.
KASHGAR	9,005	13th Apr.
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.
NOVARA	6,989	8th May
TANDA	6,956	8th May
DELTA	8,097	11th May
RANPURA	10,601	25th May
NANKIN	7,058	4th June

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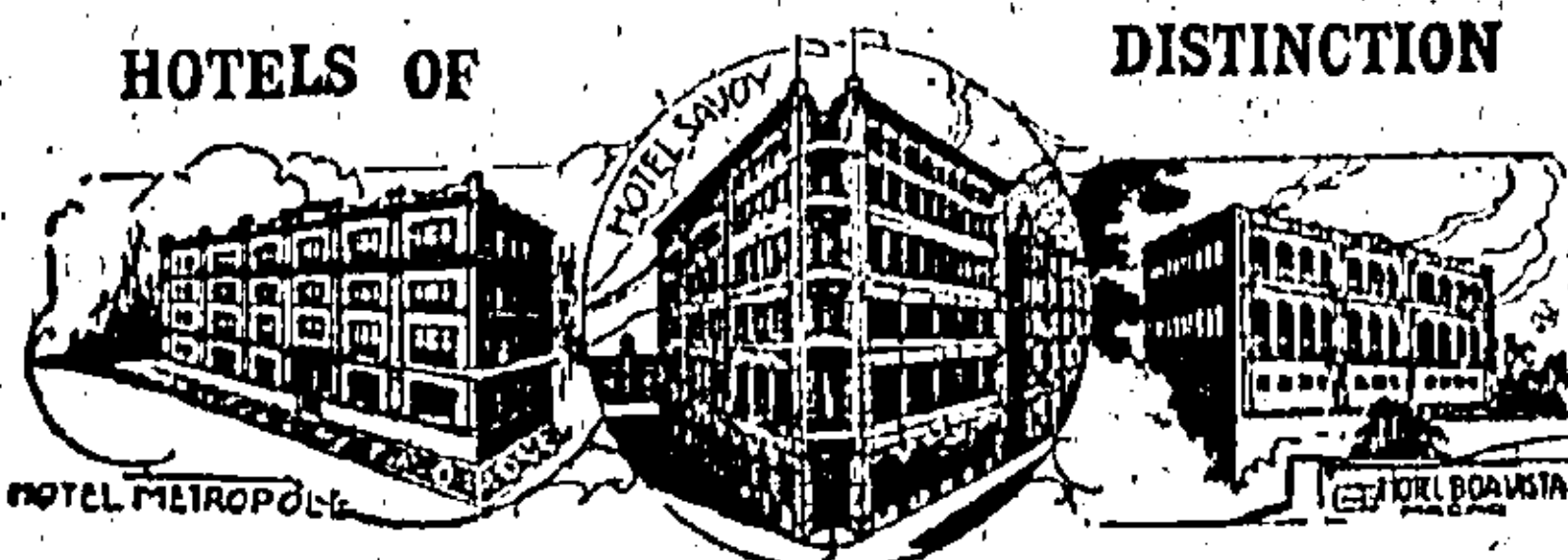
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## LORD ASKWITH'S PROPHECY.

TIN WORTH AS MUCH AS GOLD OR SILVER.

## WORLD'S SUPPLIES

London, Feb. 21.

The prophecy that, within twenty years, tin will be almost as expensive as silver or gold, was made by Lord Askwith, at the luncheon given by the Royal Colonial Institute in London today.

Lord Askwith pointed out that the demand for tin had increased by 81 per cent. in the last few years, while the output had only increased by 36 per cent. The world supplies of tin were limited and we were using every year 150,000 tons of our existing irreplaceable reserves.

As a means of conserving the world's tin supplies, Lord Askwith suggested the rustification of all existing tin-producing companies, together with the chief smelting interests. He further advocated co-operative selling.—*Reuter*.

## The Increased Consumption.

Lord Askwith, who has held many important posts in connexion with Board of Trade, pointed out that half the world's tin production is consumed in America.

While it is admitted the works supplies cannot be appreciably increased, the works reserves are being used up. The consumption of tin by the canning industry has nearly trebled in five years, while the motor industry has more than doubled its consumption of tin in five years.

Lord Askwith urged the need of conserving tin supplies, the greater part of which come from the British Empire by merging, and expressed the opinion that some methods of conservation would be found.—*British Wireless*.

## CONDEMNED HOUSE.

OWNER ORDERED NOT TO USE.

A summons under the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, taken out against an owner, named Chan Kwan-sang, in respect of No. 4, Tung Lai Lane, was heard before Major C. Wilson at the Central Magistracy this morning.

On the ground that he had not been previously instructed, Mr. C. A. S. Russ, for the defence, applied for a re-opening of the evidence, heard some time back, when his Worship made an order for the closing up of the place, as being unfit for human habitation. His Worship, while the application was being out of time, as it should have been made within seven days after the order was made. As it was, the defendant, in spite of the order against him, was still using the premises. Mr. Russ was also informed that at the previous hearing, Mr. W. B. Hind had appeared for the defence.

Mr. Russ replied that he had been inadequately instructed. He asked for leniency for the defendant, who was, however, fined \$25, and an order made against him to cease using the premises forthwith.

## GERMAN DISPUTE.

ARBITRATOR'S AWARD TO BE BINDING.

Berlin, Feb. 21.  
The Minister of Labour, after to-day's joint meeting of the employees and employers, declared the arbitrator's award in the metal workers' dispute, to be binding on both parties.—*Reuter*.

Later.  
The Metal Manufacturers have adopted the Ministry's decision and have postponed the lock-out threatened for February 29th, on the condition that the workers return to work immediately, and that the metal workers all over Germany accept the five pennings an hour increase, involved by the award.—*Reuter*.

## HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions:—

1. 228,000,000; 2. Statistics prove that it is more prevalent among the poorer sections of society only in those parts of the body affected by food and drink, the mouth, throat, stomach, and skin. 3. President of Portugal; Secretary of State, U.S.A.; Chairman of the Liberal Party Organization; Prime Minister of Japan; Secretary of Japan; Secretary of State for the Colonies. 4. (a) In Paris (Louvre); (b) in France (Official Gallery); (c) a journey or migration of people; (d) a small hill; (e) a verandah; (f) Belgium. 7. West of Scotland; West Coast of Italy; South of Victoria, Australia; Off California; East Coast of Africa. 8. (a) Hohenzollern; (b) Romanoff. 9. (a) A large wading bird, held sacred by the ancient Egyptians; (b) A name of wild geese. 10. The Prince of Wales. 11. The Battle. 12. Copper.

## PRISONER GIVES TROUBLE.

SUICIDE ATTEMPT AFTER ESCAPE EFFORT.

Sentences amounting to imprisonment with hard labour for ten months were imposed by Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on a Chinese who was charged with attempting to escape from a cell at the Yaumati Police Station; damaging the wire netting of the cell; and with returning from banishment. The defendant denied the first two counts, but admitted the third.

Inspector Marks said the only evidence that the prosecution had on the second count was bending of the wire and the digging of a hole. There was no actual way of getting out of the cell.

Sub-Inspector Cotton, giving evidence, said he was on duty in the charge room of the Yaumati Police Station at 4 p.m. last Sunday, when the defendant was taken to the Station. He was searched and detained for enquiries. He was confined to a small cell, which he occupied alone.

## Digging a Hole.

Half an hour later, witness made a tour of the cells and, on coming to the defendant's, he saw a quantity of dust on the floor in the passage-way. On looking into the cell, witness saw the defendant half way up the prison bars with a stick which he had broken from an article of the cell furniture, digging a hole in the wall where the cross bar was built in. The wire netting had been pulled down.

After taking away everything which might be of use in another attempt, witness returned to duty, but again visited the cell five minutes later, when he found the defendant trying to tie the cell blanket to a cross bar of the iron lattice work.

The blanket was then removed, and, on a third visit, witness saw that the defendant had tied his jacket to the bar and was in the act of tying the sleeves round his neck. He was then removed from the cell and taken to the Detention Ward of the Government Civil Hospital, from which he was discharged this morning.

## An Opium Fiend.

Prior to being sent away, he was examined by Dr. Dovey at the Station and it was stated that the defendant was an opium fiend, and was craving for the drug.

The defendant denied that he damaged the cell, remarking that the hole was already there when he was imprisoned. He admitted, however, that he had attempted to take his own life.

On the first charge, his Worship imposed sentence of one month's hard labour, while the defendant was ordered to pay \$15 compensation for the damage caused, or, in lieu of payment, a further 1 day's hard labour. On the charge of returning from banishment, a further sentence of nine months' hard labour, with twenty strokes of the birch, was imposed.

## SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

NOMINATIONS TO CLOSE TO-MORROW.

According to present indications it does not seem likely (says the N. C. Daily News), that any great amount of interest will be aroused in connection with the forthcoming election of members of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The last day for nominations is Thursday, February 23, and it is reported unofficially that the required number of candidates are already forthcoming and that it is unlikely that others will offer themselves.

When fully constituted—that is before resignations had resulted in vacancies and changes—the present Council was composed as follows:—Mr. S. Fessenden (Chairman) and Mr. V. G. Lyman (American members); Messrs. Funatsuki and Fukushima (Japanese); Brig. Gen. Macnaghten and Messrs. A. D. Bell, W. R. McBain, H. B. Roe and T. H. R. Shaw (British).

Since the War, Sir George Milne and Mr. Roe have resigned on leaving Shanghai, and in their places Mr. J. J. Paterson and Mr. B. C. M. Johnston have been co-opted. Forthcoming resignations are those of Mr. McBain, on account of pressure of business, and Mr. Shaw, who is going home on leave.

It is understood that the two American and two Japanese members propose to seek re-election, while Mr. Bell, Mr. Paterson and Mr. Johnston will also offer their services. This still leaves two vacancies, and in all probability Mr. W. P. Lambie, who has already done a great deal of valuable work on the Council, and Mr. H. E. Arnold are prepared to come forward.

## JAPAN'S GENERAL ELECTION.

OPPOSITION CANDIDATES LEAD FIELD.

## RURAL INFLUENCE.

Tokyo, Feb. 21.

The election results from the cities show that the Minseitō (Opposition) is leading although it is expected that the returns from the country districts will reverse the order in favour of the Seiyūkai.

The Tokyo Prefecture returned seventeen representatives of the Minseitō Party, thirteen of the Government party, the Seiyūkai, and one proletarian, the well-known Professor Abe, leader of the Social Democrats.

The Osaka Prefecture returned thirteen Minseitō candidates, five Seiyūkai candidates, two proletarians, and one candidate of the Business Men's Party.

Mr. Bunji Suzuki, the chairman of the General Labour Federation, was selected by a large majority.—*Reuter*.

## Quiet and Orderly.

Tokyo, Feb. 21.

Though the results of the election are not yet known, general satisfaction is expressed at the quietness and orderliness with which it was carried out and also the good attendance at the polls, which early reports indicate was 75 to 80 per cent. of the total electorate.—*Reuter*.

## BRITISH MINISTER'S VISIT.

SIR MILES LAMPSON LEAVES FOR MACAO.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to Peking, left on a visit to Macao aboard H.M.S. Tarantula this morning. He was due to arrive at noon, and before joining H. E. the Governor at a private luncheon at Government House was to make a tour of the city.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the distinguished visitor is to pay a visit to Camoens's Grotto, where the Minister wishes to pay respects to the Portuguese national bard.

At 5 o'clock, there will be tea at Government House, where H. E. the Governor has invited the British community to meet Sir Miles Lampson.

At 6 o'clock there will be a reception in honour of the Minister, by the Chinese community, at the Hotel Riviera; and at 8.30 p.m. an official banquet at Government House.

Sir Miles will leave Macao at 8 a.m. to-morrow for Canton.

Macao, Feb. 22.

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to Peking, landed to-day at noon, being received by H. E. the Governor of Macao (Signor Barbosa), and high civil and military officials.

There was an enthusiastic assembly at the wharf to greet the notable visitor.—*Our Own Correspondent*.

## NEW FIELD MARSHAL.

PROMOTION FOR SIR GEORGE MILNE.

London, Feb. 21.

General Sir George Milne, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.—*Reuter*.

The new Field Marshal has been Chief of the Imperial General Staff since 1926. He was born in 1866 and entered the Army in 1886. He has seen much war service, including Sudan (1898), the South African War (1899-1902), and the European War (1914-1918). In the Great War, he was Chief Staff Officer at the Headquarters Staff of the 2nd Army, and also commanded the 27th Division and the 16th Army Corps, later serving with the British Salonica Staff and the Army of the Black Sea. For his services, he was promoted General and given several decorations.

Since the War, Sir George Milne has been Lieutenant of the Tower of London (1920-23), A.D.C. to the King (1923), and G.O.C.-in-Chief of the Eastern Command (1923-26). He is the holder of many foreign decorations for war services.

The Rev. Alexander Cuthbert, of Belfast, has given £10,000 to the Irish Presbyterian Indigent Ladies' Fund, to be raised for the relief of women in straitened circumstances. This is a supplement to the handsome gift of his father, the late Mr. Alex. Cuthbert, of Belfast, and Cape Town, who endowed the Fund at its organisation.

## VIBRANT ROMANCE!

Mary Brian, the Wendy of "Peter Pan," as a lovely little French girl whose loyalty to her mother, a fascinating divorcee, leads her into many dramatic adventures in France and England. A big and beautiful picture!

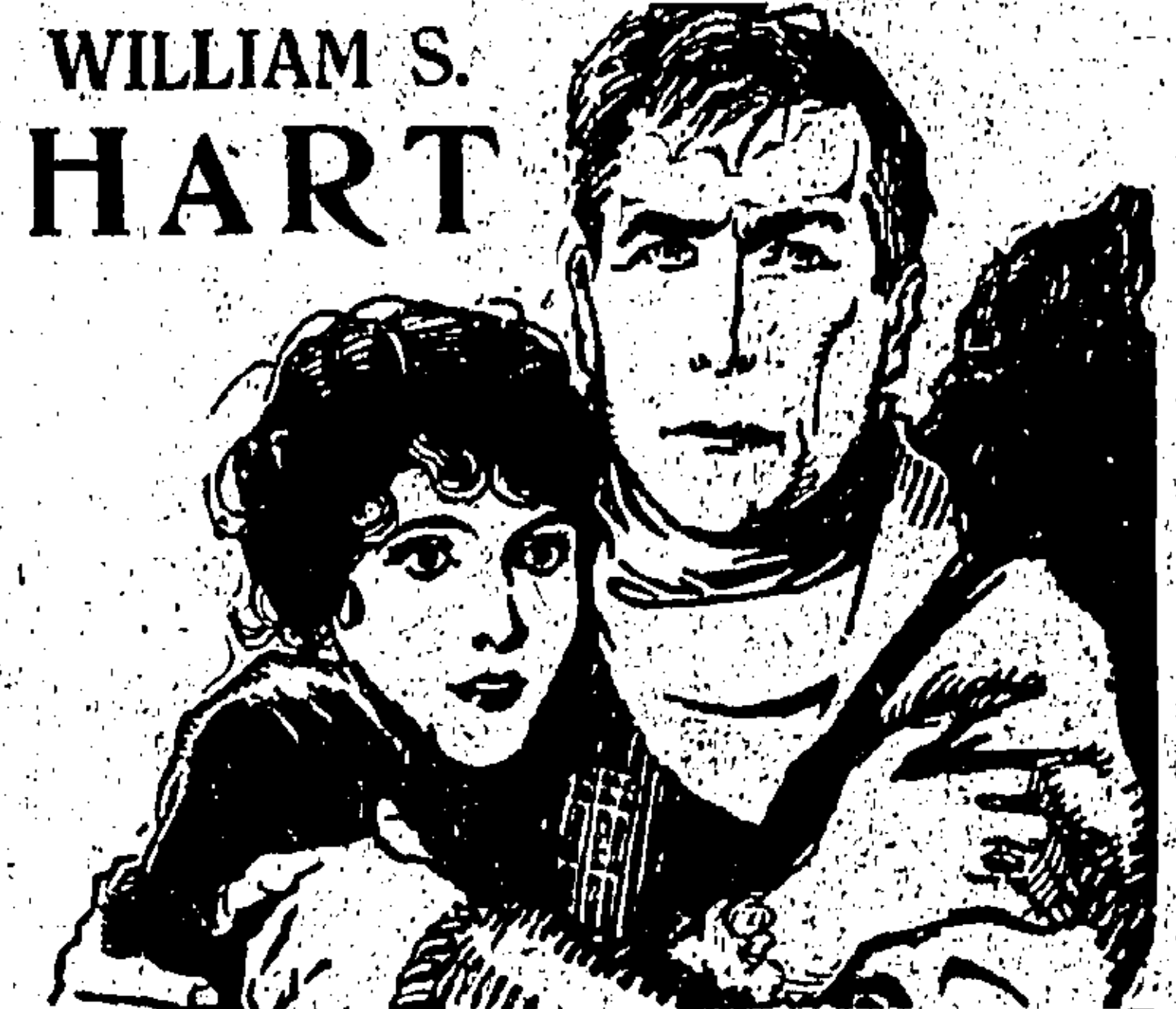


Adapted to the screen by John Russell, author of "Where the Pavement Ends," and produced by Herbert Brenon, the director of "Beau Geste" and "Peter Pan."

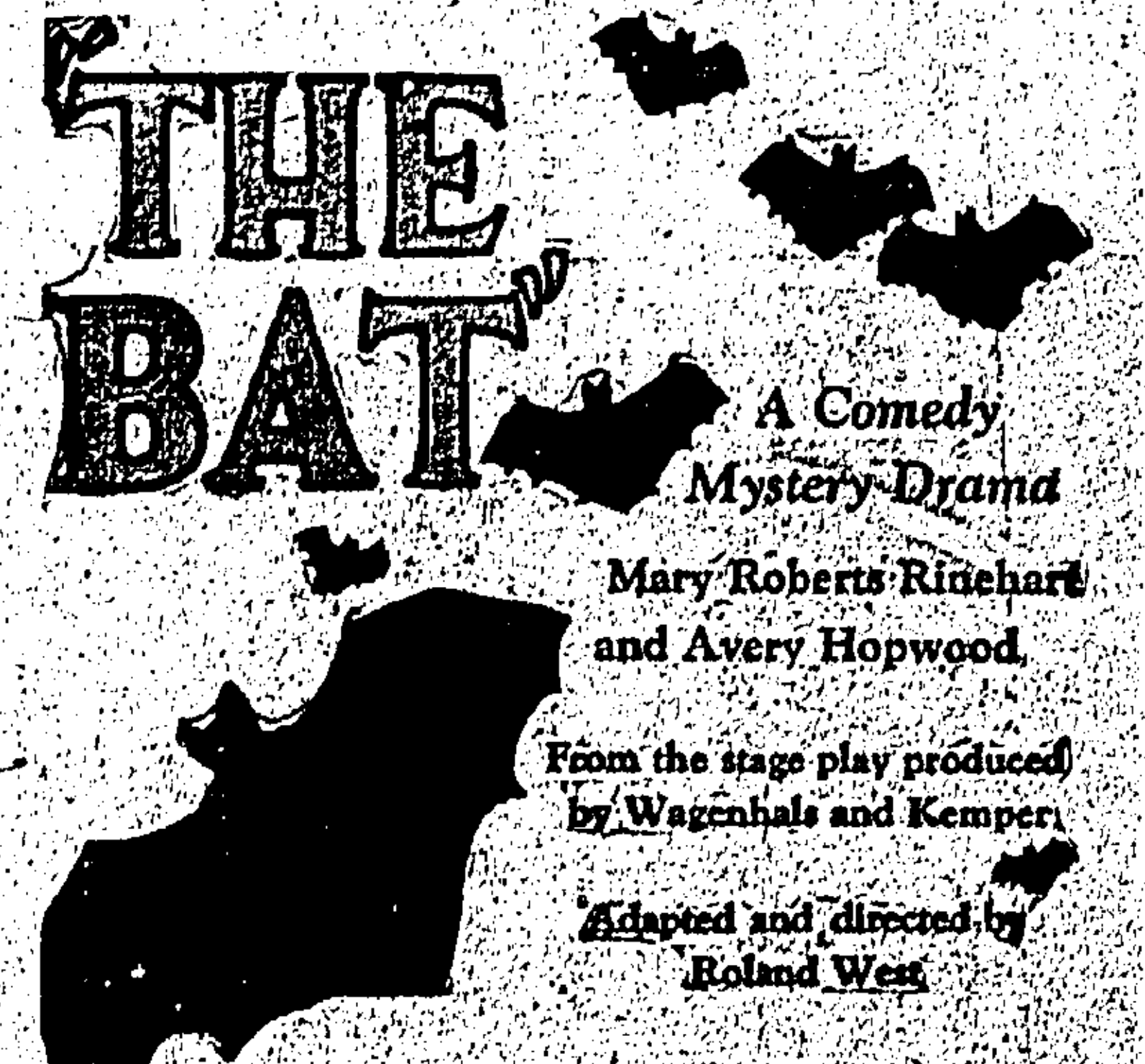
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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
At 2.30, 7.15 & 9.20.

To-Day At 5.00—Miss Violet Capell's Pupils' Dancing Display.



AT THE WORLD FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Intermission 2.30 & 7.15.



AT THE STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY  
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.